

RADIOLOGICAL
IMAGING
NOTES

Volume II

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Vol. I

1-Brain

2-Abdomen

3-MRI Made Easy

Vol. II

1-Muscloskeletal

2-Head & Neck

Vol. III

1-Chest

2-Spine

3-Female Imaging

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MUSCULO

SKELETAL

1-Knee

2-Shoulder

3-Ankle

4-Elbow

5-Hip

6-Wrist

7-Inflammatory Lesions

8-Bone Infection

9-Bone Tumors

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

MRI of The Knee

④ Indications: - Pain

2- Trauma

3- swelling

4 - Osteoarthritis

Tumor

Inflamⁿ

→ post traumatic

⊗ Exam Technique:-

* Patient preparation:-

* Patient preparation :-
Fasting 4-6 hours: if injectn of Contrast is indicated or under BA

* Position: Supine

- * Surface Coil of the knee (one knee is examined in each time)

* Scanning parameters:

4 mm slice thickness & 1 mm interslice gap

- field of view = 16 cm (FOV). From 14-20 according to size of knee

الفيلم في Δt = قواض الوقت في كل مره الـ FOV والصورة يتطلع من مره هو Δt

④ protocol of examination:-

axial
sagittal → joint الحركية التي
Coronal ← joint حركية الاربعة في غير والباقي عادي

* Axial T_1 localizer, T_2

* Sagittal: T_1 , PD, T_2 (or T_2^* or STIR, fat suppression)

* Coronal: GE (gradient echo), STIR, fat suppression

* If contrast is injected: Axial, sagittal, Coronal T₁ WIs

Bone marrow pulse sequence (N.B.)

T_1	T_2	GE	STIR
ایض قوی	اقل یا ضا	رمادی	سور و افیع قوی

Articular Cartilage = "dura" و "soft" layers
لاونہ پڑی ہے ال (L) وال (P) سے جڑی ال (menisci)

Kinematic MRI Dynamic exam of the Knee

① Knee

Road Map of the Knee Joint :-

Sagittal ← sequence 21

Items to be evaluated

where

* Meniscus (med. & lat.)

Sagittal PD

- * Tendons (Quadriceps, patellar)

Sag: Hal PD

- * Ligaments: - Cruciate (ACL, PCL)

sagittal PD

→ Collateral

Coronal

Retinacular

Axial

Bones

Sagittal T_1, T_2

2. Synovial effusion

Sagittal T₂

Anatomy of The Knee

2013

2. Meniscus:-

There are 2 Menisci $\rightarrow$ Med. & lat.

* Medial Meniscus:-

• Banana shaped

post. horn is wider, longer and taller than the anterior one

post. horn is tightly attached to the capsule

Grade II degeneration is more common

(موز و قرد)

تفہیم مدوراً "قرود" (😊)

صوبہ چٹاگانگ - بنگلہ دیش - عازر قبیلہ کجریہ

وہاں سے لے کر degeneratہ تک

"الذي يتقوه اسعدوا الاستيلاء"

* الـ meniscus عامل زى فى اليوسفينى فى الـ Sagittal ← كينى سيرا و ربيع سيرا

patella $\rightarrow$ 

post.

ساق و مفاصل - 2 خال فی ال Knee و ال (Patella) علی السطح ال Sagittal view →

* جزئیات کے لیے 1 اور 2 کی وضاحت کے لیے sequences کا مطالعہ کریں

anterior - sup. surface (femoral surface)

sup. surface (femoral surface)

Inf. surface (Tibial surface)

② Knee

* Lateral Meniscus :-

- C-shaped

post. horn ; ant. horn

- post & ant. horns are symmetric

- Ant. horn may be hypoplastic i.e. extremely thin

- Discoid meniscus & meniscus cysts are more common.

"post. horn of lat. meniscus" ^{horn}
 accepted as a lesion
 Trauma history
 lesion

menisci → med. lat. →

lat. fibula →

ant. horn post. horn "W" lat. → med.

Ant. post. horn

3 - Tibia → lat. fibula → med.

med. lat. →

* Coronal Cuts of the menisci:-

Post. ant. →

cut →

Sagittal PD, Coronal menisci, Coronal GE

Coronal STIR, Coronal GE

"signal" augmentation

PD →

meniscal lesions → T₁ →

Ant. → post. Ant. Coronal →

Patella →

Post. → Seminal Notch & PCL (laten)

⊗ ACL :-

لوانت نسبت فی ال cut و تشخیص ال PCL واضح و متشابه ال ACL قدام ال femur

- 1) Wrong Angle of scanning
- 2) Torn ACL

طب از ال تعریف ال femur و ال femur ال Coronal لوانت ال ACL بقی
الزاویه غلط ال لوانت ال Coronal بقی ال قطع
A.B. فی بعض الحالات متشابه ال ACL و PCL فی نفس ال cut مع بعض

⊗ patellar Retinacular ligaments :-

بشور ال axial

Def-1 They are ligaments connecting patella to the femur

They are 2 : med. & lat. patellar retinaculae

متعرف ال lat. ال femur ال med. ال Fibula ال femur ال Fibula ال femur ال Fibula

فقی ال cut ال ال ال ال retinaculae ال ال ال ال axial لغو

فیبور ال ال ال shape ال ال ال ال 2 articular surface of 2 patella

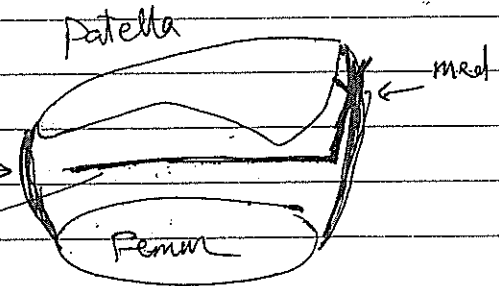
med.
lat.

قمر

کویل

ل → ل

اعتبار ال ال ال
lat.



فیبور ال ال ال ال lat. retinacula ال ال ال ال patella ال ال ال ال
ال ال

* Collateral ligaments:-

MCL: 8-11 cm (usually in intimate relation to the bone) Med. →

LCL: 5-7 cm Fibular head

Isolated injuries are rare, usually associated with ACL & MH.

head of the fibula

Condyles of femur & Tibia

Femoral Notch

med. PCL

ACL

Transverse

MCL

Femoral Notch

PCL

MCL

MCL

Femoral epicondyle

Pathology

LCL

Fibular head

Sagittal

Fibular head

Tendon of biceps femoris

biceps tendon

LCL

meniscal tear

27 min

2013

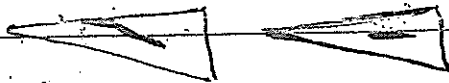
Knee

Meniscal lesions

PD

- Degeneration
- Tear
- Meniscal cyst
- Discoid Meniscus

الطبيعي انما ال meniscus لونك ابيض و في كل ال sequences لو فيه signal غير ال ابيض يعني ده Abnormal ← لها Tear او Degeneration ← طبعا الفوق بيظهر ال قوة انما ال degeneration بيكون داخل كود ال meniscus لكن لو ال lesion ال ... طبخ ال meniscus يعني ← Tear



Meniscal Degeneration:-

- Type I: نقطة داخل المثلث
 - Type II: طبخ داخل المثلث
- الخط ده مسويج له انه يوصل ال base بتاعت المثلث وال base ده ال meniscocapsular attachment وخطي بال @ ال خط ده لو اخرج @ لقوة اول وقت عند حافة المثلث (يعني اسف) ← meniscal tear
- كل المثلث ليح ما عند ال apex بتاعه يكون راضي ← Meniscal Fraying: وانا ما هتشوفه في ال clinical practice

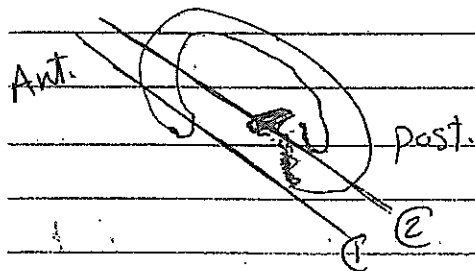
Meniscal Tear:-

- ده قطع في ايمر اضع المثلث Simple و Complex و Simple
- المثلث ايمر اضع ال base و ال base كذا ال menisco-capsular attachment
- الضع ال ايمر فوق "اقل رقم" Sup. articular surface or femoral surface
- الضع ال ايمر تحت "اقل رقم" Inf. articular surface or Tibial surface

- Simple Tear: May be vertical or Horizontal
 - ال horizontal كذا يكون degeneration و قد يكون tear ← degenerative tear
 - ال vertical كذا يكون Traumatic origin ← Traumatic tear
- ال @ ال @ ال meniscocapsular surface و لو فيه قير في ال tear ال articular surface ال @ ال @ ال surface
- Simple tear may be vertical, Horizontal or Root Tear.

* Root Tail (Radial Tear) (Ghost Meniscus):-

وانت بتبص على الركبة ، وبتا cut بتاع ال PCL "الركبة" بتا cut فيه ant. horn و post. horn و تروح ال cut اللي بتا cut فيه ال ant. و post. horns في مكانهم وكونهم



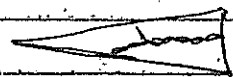
من ال cut قدام ant. horn و بتا cut قدام ant. horn و بتا cut قدام ant. horn و بتا cut قدام ant. horn

قديا قديا من ال ant. horn و بتا cut قدام ant. horn و بتا cut قدام ant. horn

History of Previous op. or arthroscopy (Tear) Complex Tear

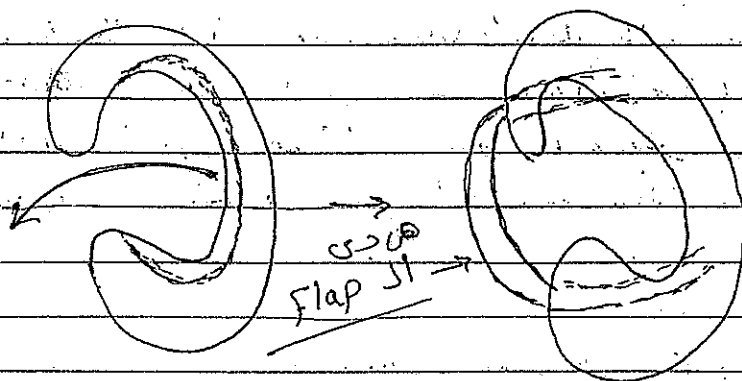
* Flap Tear (fish mouth):-

Vertical and horizontal Component



* Bucket handle tear:-

التي واه في ال PCL



جزء من ال medial part بتاع ال med. meniscus و بتا cut ال PCL و بتا cut ال PCL و بتا cut ال PCL

في ال PCL و بتا cut ال PCL و بتا cut ال PCL

Bucket handle tear و بتا cut ال PCL و بتا cut ال PCL و بتا cut ال PCL

Double PCL sign: Fragment ال PCL و بتا cut ال PCL و بتا cut ال PCL

Med. displaced fragment "in Coronal cuts" post. horn smaller than Ant. horn of med. meniscus + Double PCL sign.

Lat. meniscus Bucket handle tear
 Capsule Lat. meniscus Post. horn
 post. horn Bucket handle tear
 Double Delta sign: Bucket handle tear of the post. horn of the lat. meniscus

Two horns post. horn sagittal
 Double Delta sign: ant. horn

Menisco-Capsular separation:-
 loose ant. lat. aspect separation
 Capsule med. meniscus med. aspect
 Capsule MRI base of meniscus
 separation joint
 base history of trauma
 MRI base med. meniscus
 fluid signal bet. post. horn of lat. meniscus & capsule

Meniscal Degeneration:-

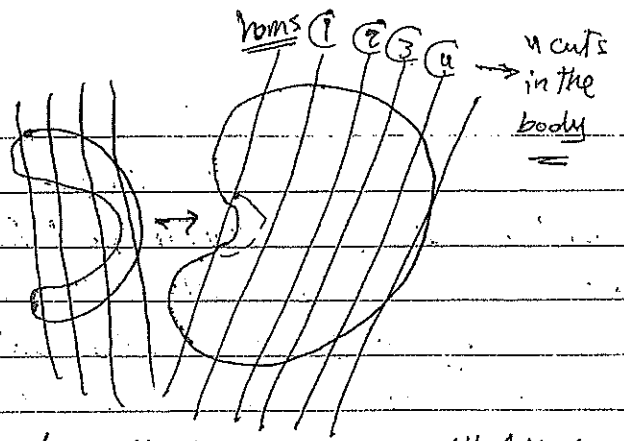
Type I Type II Meniscal Freying

Meniscal Tear:-

* Simple Tear:-
 Vertical
 Horizontal
 Root Tear

* Complex Tear:-
 Flap
 Bucket handle
 Menisco capsular separation

2014



⑧ Discoid Meniscus:-

← C-shaped هو ما هو meniscus ال

ال body ال

Intervertebral disc

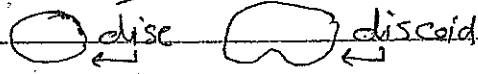
Discoid Meniscus ←

في ال sagittal ← body ال meniscal Body في 3 مراح

Discoid Meniscus ال body ال

lat. meniscus ال

Two horns ال ال disc ال " " Discoid ال ال



ال body ال

⑧ Meniscal Cyst:-

1- Cyst →

في 3

2- Bare →

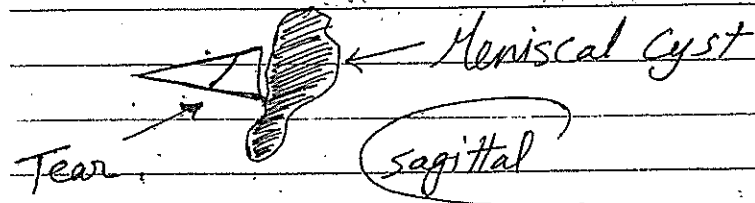
3- Meniscal Tear →

med. meniscus ال lat. aspect

meniscal cyst ال

meniscus ال

tear ال sagittal ال cyst



Ligamentous Lesions

- ① ACL ② PCL
③ Collateral ligaments ④ patellar Retinacular ligaments
⑤ Ligaments في الركبة وهم :

I] ACL :-

ant. aspect of Tibia في ال post. aspect of Femur في ال
Coronal في ال Inter Condylar notch في ال
"Post. cuts" في ال ACL و PCL في ال Transverse
ACL PCL
PCL ده عامل زي الجبل Card like ACL على زي الجبل
Fan like و على شكل normaly تشوف بوزة abnormal signal
في ال T1 يعني ده Fat موجود في ال ACL
في ال T2 يعني ده synovial recessess موجود في ال ACL

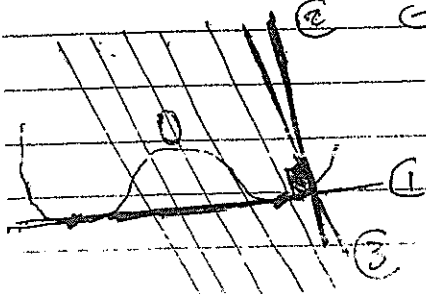
⑥ إزاي تحايل على ال ACL في ال Sagittal
له تشوف ال PCL في ال Sagittal و قبله Cut عيمه و حال فتاح ال ACL

⑦ ممكن تشوف ال ACL في ال Cuts
التي ده ممكن في ال 15 Wrong angle of scanning
لو زاوية الفحص غلط Torn ACL
اول ال ACL مقطوع

التي تعمل ايه على تشوف ال ACL في ال 15
التي في ال Coronal عند ال Inter Condylar notch و تشوف ال ACL موجود
ولا لا ؟ لو موجود يعني الزاوية غلط في ال Sagittal
لو مش موجود يعني ده الحبل مقطوع

* Angle Adjustment for ACL :

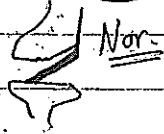
المفروض تقعد على دماغ الفحص وتظبط الزاوية بتاعت ال ACL في ال Sagittal
إزاي تظبط ؟ يعني في ال axial وتجر خط بين ال Femoral Condyles
وبعد ها تنزل عمود عليه بعد ها تعمل زاوية 10 درجات
التي ال Knee في ال lat. aspect
التي بين ال الفحص بين ال الخطوط على صورة الركبة وتلاص
تكد الفرك والحبل ده للزخم يتعمل
الزاوية هي تنفع بركبة الركبة فكله لو انشيت والفحص
القل وتلاص يعني في ال Coronal



من بعض الأحياء لو الزاوية انحرقت من @ ما به بسيدة فتشوف المنظر التالي :-
 ACL في ال femoral Condyle مقعوه مع ال ACL ودي ال attachment
 ال ACL ال post. aspect of femur

* ACL Tear:-

Abnormal Contour & Abnormal Signal هو كلام زمان عن حالات ال ACL ال مقعوه أو سله
 لكن ال ACL ال لا ينجي من ال الاعراب عالياً ال ACL ال مقعوه أو سله



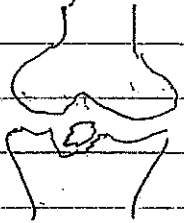
الطبيعي ال ACL ال موجود و هو وازي ال Femur من تحت
 قاعاً يقطع من هيقه مشود ولا وازي ال Femur

Total Discontinuity
 - ممكن يقطع عن ال femur أو عن ال Tibia (وفي ال video)

* Empty Notch Sign: axial فاضي ال intercondylar notch
 ال Coronal "فالي باله" ال ACL ال زو في ال lat. femoral Condyle

* ACL bony Avulsion:-

زمان كانوا يقولوا ال avulsion مع ال PCL (كتر من ال ACL ال مشدود)
 ممكن تشوف ال ACL bony avulsion ال X-Ray ال متعلق ال spine ال



في أول ال Tibial plateau مقعوه "مشدود"
 "فالي باله" ال lig. anterior cruciate ال "فالي باله" ال

وهو ال ال ACL tear ال ACL ال tendon مش مشدود زبنا قلة

تمشي مع ال femur ال Tibia تحت متعلق ال bony avulsion
 ال Tibia من تحت

ال MRI ال ال MRI ال (ممن على الخيط الأسود يتبع ال bony cortex
 معلق ولو لقيت فيه مقعوه من ال مشدود مع ال "ال")

2 my Signs of ACL Tear:-

1 my sign ال Total Discontinuity ال 2 my sign ال

lat. aspect of knee ال signs of ACL tear ال

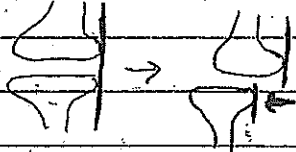
* Bone Contusions → in lat. tibial & femoral condyles

Contusion ال Tibia ال Femur ال

Kissing Contusion ال femur ال

* Ant. Translocation of the tibia "Drawer sign" :-

ال drawer sign ال



ACL Tear ال

MRI ال

Post. aspect ال

5mm ال

Translocation distance > 5mm suggests ACL tear

Translocation distance ال

Contusion ال

Post. horn of meniscus ال

meniscus ال

uncovered meniscus ال

uncovered meniscus ال

* ACL Bony Avulsion with Segond fracture:-

lat. tibial condyle ال

Avulsed osteochondral fragment is seen in ant. intercondylar

region of tibia ال

ACL tear ال

75% ال

ال

ال

ال

II PCL :-

med. مد قبل لونه اسود على شكل رقم (٦) والبرع وال Transv. ناحية ال
Med. مسودح بأي Abnormal signal في ال PCL ، (الجزء ال "ACL")

* PCL Tear:

① Complete tear: Abnormal signal في PCL II

② Avulsion Tear: insertion of the ACL into the tibia.

③ partial tear:  fibers "لون اسود" وفي
fibers انقطع لونه ابيض لكنه في
كل الاحوال ممتد بال Contour "رقم 7" الا انه لا sheath حوله
بواسطة على ال Contour

* PCL Mucoid Degeneration:

الـ signal هنا يكون intermediate يعني لو لم يراعى وقت ابيض واضح زي الـ ACL
وسمى يكون مزاحه cyst زي ما قلنا في الـ ACL

Collateral Ligaments

Lat. Coll. lig. اللفظ في القدم وال med Coll. lig اللفظ في القدم وال fibular head اللفظ في القدم وال insertion اللفظ في القدم

Grade I, II, & III (III = Complete tear) Injury اللفظ في القدم

* Grade I: Twisting injury اللفظ في القدم وال lig اللفظ في القدم وال fluid signal اللفظ في القدم

* Grade II: Thickening اللفظ في القدم وال lig اللفظ في القدم وال fluid signal اللفظ في القدم

* Grade III: Complete tear of the med Coll. lig

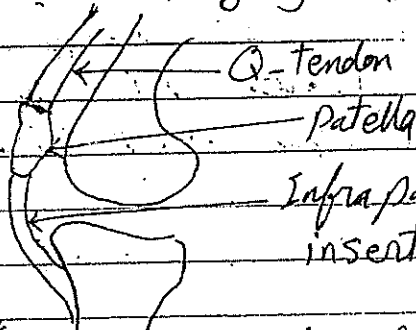
Patellar and Quadriceps Tendons

* Pathology of the tendons may be:-

- 1- Complete tear
- 2- Partial tear
- 3- Acute & Chronic tendinitis
- 4- Osgood-Schlatter disease

① Quadriceps Tendon Rupture:-

Q-tendon اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم



Infra patellar or patellar tendon

Q-tendon اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم

fluid signal اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم

Hemarthrosis اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم

Complete rupture اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم اللفظ في القدم

17 Knop

② Quadriceps Tendinosis:-

الطيفي ان ا و T_1 و T_2 و ا و T_2
Tendinosis و T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1

③ Patellar Tendon Rupture:-

patella rupture ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
tendon ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
non-continuous ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
patellar tendon ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
med. ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
direct trauma ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1

④ Patellar Tendinosis:-

الطيفي ان ا و T_1 و T_2 و ا و T_2
repeated trauma ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
chronic injury of the patellar tendon $\rightarrow$ chronic tendinosis
acute ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
Acute < 2 weeks ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
Chronic > 6 weeks ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
chronic injury: ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1

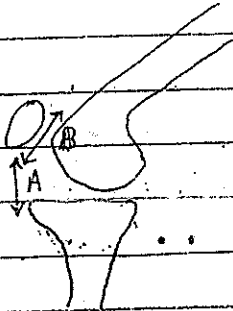
⑤ Osgood-Schlatter disease:-

Avascular necrosis of the tibial tuberosity
supply ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
repeated minor trauma ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
tibial tuberosity: ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
MRI ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
STIR ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1
* Signs of Osgood-Schlatter:-
- Irregularity of $\pm$ patellar tendon at its site of insertion
- localized high signal in the tendon
- fluid signal bet. the tendon & $\pm$ tibia
- subchondral bone sclerosis of the tibia
- single or multiple ossicles showing non-marrow signal
- B.M. ال T_2 و T_1 و T_2 و T_1

patellar Lesions

- 1- patella alta ↑ angle Q angle 2- patella Baja ↓ angle Q angle
3- chondromalacia patellae 4- lat. pressure syndrome
5- pre-patellar Bursitis

III patella alta:-



يعطى الpatella كارت لفرق

في هذا الفحص (قياس الموضوع) $\frac{1}{2}$ و $\frac{1}{4}$ / انك تقيس طول الا

patella II, tibia II mirabilis, patella

الطبيب احمد الاتقيد (ر) رفض اوامر فداكيتي $A/B \leq 1.3$

کند و اوجز مسدود و اوجز کف طبق ال و patella (قرص) است

patella alta ← $\frac{1}{2}$ + 1200

patella tendon ۱۱ جوب ۱۱ (B) patella ۱۱ جوب ۱۱ MRI ۱۱ جوب ۱۱

(A) ← الطير؛ وما قبله من $\frac{1}{2}$ من $\frac{1}{2}$ من 1.3 طول الـ patella يقسم

patella (الغضروف) - آفة الغضروف (osteoarthritis, chondromalacia)

2 Patella baja:-

۱- *Patella* نزلہ (لحمی)

(A) patellar tendon (B) quadriceps

Poliomyelitis: Globally it is called as Polio.

[3] Chondromalacia patellae :-

• 10/11 - 1/2 lat. 10/12 nigli al patella 1/2 articular cartilage !!

Good thickness. Contains water, also a large amount of (rub), pres med.

extremely irregular articulation surface X-Ray

خامنه اوزي طفلي صغير " يعني مش سه طبعه لـ "asthma" يعني

في الـ MRI هناك 11 surface 11 نقطة على الـ surface

автор: неизвестно

⑤ Stages & Grades :-

axial flow pump

Stage I: fissures & abnor. signals in 2 articular cartilage & subchondral bone

* Stage I: fissures & vertical spaces in cementum
" stage II: $\frac{1}{2}$ of cementum is gone - up to 1/2 of crown

Stage II: Cartilage
Stage III: Cartilage

* Stage III: $\rightarrow$ bone changes replace cartilage (1-5, all, not all)

eg. barotrauma, etc
Ischaemic pseudocystic changes etc

Magnetization Transfer و MT pulse sequence
 و در جدول مغناطیس و *articular cartilage* و *patella* ال *Cartilage* لونه
 ایض و افج پ. د. د. ال *STIR* ال *MT* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *STIR* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *sequences* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *axial T2* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *Chondromalacia* ال *grades* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*

ال *Chondromalacia patellae* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *osteoarthritis of the patello-femoral joint* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *Chondromalacia* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *osteoarthritis* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*

4) lat. pressure syndrome:-
 ال *patella* ال *Cartilage* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *lat. pressure* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *osteoarthritis* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *patella* ال *Cartilage* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *kinematic MRI* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*

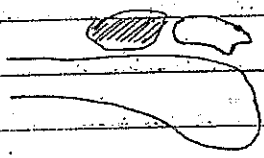
5) prepatellar Bursitis:-
 ال *Bursitis* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *patella* ال *Cartilage* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *trauma* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*
 ال *Bursitis* ال *patella* ال *Cartilage*

2014

Synovial Lesions

- 1- synovial Effusion 2- Lipohemarthrosis 3- Synovial Cyst.
4- Loose bodies 5- synovial Osteo-chondromatosis.
6- pigmented Villi- Nodular synovitis 7- Synovial Sarcoma
8- Synovial lipoma/arborescence 9- Synovial plica.

⑤ Knee Effusion:-



Horizontal beam or Transverse beam في الـ X-Ray صور
patella فوق الـ suprapatellar Fat في الـ non
Fluid effusion في الـ "كاسي"
Fluid-level في الـ "كاسي" و الـ "كاسي" في الـ Fat في الـ "كاسي"

بال MRI النخاع / د - يكونه اسود في ال T₁ رمادي في ال PD وابيض في ال T₂

⑧ Lipohemarthrosis of the knee joint:-

آثار نفسية: Knee ال² في ال² Trauma ال² في ال²

FBI Sign: Fat-Blood Interface

هذا النوع من الأشعة يسمى "Transverse beam X-Ray" ويكون أفقياً وموازياً لسطح
الأنسجة المراد فحصها. Fat هي الأنسجة الدهنية وblood هي الدم.

⑤ Popliteal Cyst:-

- Gastrocnemius / Seminembranchus cyst or Baker's cyst p. 211.

Knee effusion (من مفرق مفاصل) Intra-articular synovial cyst of
fluid signal in knee joint. (في مفرق مفاصل)

④ Loose Bodies:-

④ loose bodies: $\rightarrow$ loose bodies = osteoarthritis

osteophyte يتكون من الكالسيوم و هو الـ synovial fluid يتغذى الـ knee

کتاب میں بقول Loose bodies ہوتا ہوا ہے کہ اس کو اکثر وہ جسم کہلاتا ہے جو
 ہڈی سے جدا ہو جائے اور اسے ہڈی سے ملنے دینا پڑے ۱۱

لو صفر هیکوت وودجی کلا ۱۱ sequences اکبر لونا کبر (بزرگ) ال Bone marrow
زیما قتلانی ال (Osgood-Schlatter)

Osteochondral & Bone Marrow Lesions

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Osteochondral Ulcer | Osteochondritis dissecans |
| Bone marrow Oedema | Residual Red Marrow |
| Migratory osteoparosis | Bone marrow infarcts |
| Bone tumors | |

B Osteochondral Ulcer :-

دisease في الغضروف و med. أو Condyle lat. و articular cartilage (الغضروف)
 قد يتساقط
 "synovial graft" knee "منسج" painful في ال knee
 synovial graft Rheumatoid أو osteoarthritis
 pathology في ال knee و في ال knee و ال knee و ال knee
 Osteochondral Ulcer
 bone oedema ←

B Osteochondritis Dissecans :-

med. femoral Condyle و articular cartilage و bone marrow
 "T₂ و T₁ و T₂" sclerotic
 med. & lat. Condyles
 Fragment ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف)
 locking of the knee و ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف)
 ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف)

Unstable fragment :- Fragment ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف)
 large size > 1cm
 fluid at the base of fragment و ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف)
 cystic changes at the donor site و ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف)
 Enhancement of the separation line و ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف)

Fragment ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف)
 accidental locking of the knee و ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف)
 و ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف) و ال (الغضروف)

⊗ Bone Marrow Oedema / Contusion:-

lesion که به معنی Oedema و trauma است. Contusion
 می‌تواند به تنهایی یا همراه با شکستگی باشد.
 زمانه‌ها می‌توانند به عنوان علل trabecular injury و multiple microfractures
 در نظر گرفته شوند. Fracture line واضح است که Contusion در آن ناحیه دایره‌ای
 می‌تواند به شکل T_1 و T_2 باشد.
 به عنوان مثال ACL rupture و Kissing Contusion.
 Oedema می‌تواند در femur و Tibia دیده شود.

⊗ Migratory Osteoporosis:-

این در مفاصل و ال hip و knee دیده می‌شود و ankle
 در عبارت Painful bone marrow oedema و به علاج بالور می‌رسد و او به تروما
 می‌رسد و علت Unknown است.
 در MRI Knee و T2 و T1 و FLAIR و history of trauma
 post-Traumatic Contusion می‌تواند به عنوان
 Migratory Osteoporosis - Unilateral
 و به عنوان Condyle و Oedema و به عنوان
 Local Oedema و به عنوان Migratory Osteoporosis

⊗ Bone Infarcts:-

"موتورهای مرده در مغز" به عنوان "serpiginous or Chinese figures"
 و به عنوان "necrotic bones" خوانده می‌شود.
 1- post-traumatic 2- Steroids 3- Collagen diseases 4- Alcoholism 5- pancreatitis 6- spontaneous
 serpiginous که به عنوان medullary cavity و به عنوان
 separation zone line و به عنوان bone lymphoma
 Diffuse & infiltrative disease و به عنوان Bone infarction
 و به عنوان medulla و به عنوان separation line
 و به عنوان sclerosed bone

* Bone Tumors "Enchondroma" :- Very Common lesion.

- faint sclerotic region in the femoral or tibial condyle

تكون T_1 و T_2 "زراعة" tumors، وجوانها نقشة سودا إلى

"Beds T_2, T_1 & Ca II" matrix calcification 1200



* سوالیہ خط اسود، T_1 و T_2 الیٰں ہوا الیٰں sclerotic line

Jus enchondroma 11 mallo

x الـ biopsy تاعه صوبه قوسى علامه خنجر الـ Femur و تافـ biopsy

(11) C_{60} - knee is accidentally joined with side chain

Meniscal injury or ACL Rupture $\rightarrow$ No $\rightarrow$ Med MRI 11 weeks later $\rightarrow$ End

وقول عطاء بن النضال *enchendrana* وقرئ كزش علي غلشاه سلبش

will get good quality Biopsy @ 10

Knee pain with Normal MRI

* ٢٠٠٠ م. من الفكرة MRI في Nor. ٩٤٢ في

کام ۱۴۹۹ مکتبہ یفسرہ الموضوع ده

1] Meniscal Contusion:-

11- meniscus طری وکله یکنځی surface فیه فیه ډبه مشرقه [سنت انت

هذه هي اليد artifact - ملكة لوانج لقيت باقى الركة free ووفيش طاقه

أفغس سبب أظلم الركب يبقى هوده البيت.

meniscus II - Injury of $\bar{z}$ surface $\rightarrow$ meniscal Contusion II

Common in med. meniscus "post. horn" المنزلة في الوسط

2] Menisco-capsular separation:

very painful right lesion Hg trauma with pain

لا يرتكز في الغشاء اللينيني، base of Σ meniscus و capsule of Σ joint

[3] Synovial plica = 100

هـ الاله الخفي يتبع اليوميه دول في الركيه لومفيس سبت تان يبقى الى phica

4) Lat. Knee pressure syndrome :-

kinematic MRI of the patella

2014

T_1 +++ (أبيض)
 T_2 + (أبيض)
 GdG (أبيض)
 STIR - (أبيض)

Bone marrow

Coronal T_1, T_2
 Axial Gd, T_2
 Sagittal T_2

٥١ ٤٧
 ٤٧ ٥١

يسمى الله الرحمن الرحيم

Imaging of The shoulder joint

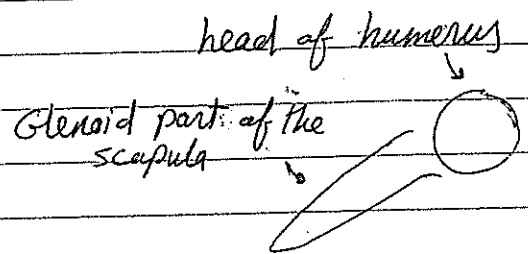
* Indications:-

- Pain
- Trauma
- Swelling
- Suspected inflammation or tumor

* Examination protocol:-

- Axial scout
- Axial T_1 , G.E. "ال PD"
- Coronal oblique T_1 , PD, T_2
- Sagittal oblique T_1, T_2

oblique



* axial scout ← ice cream ← head of humerus & Glenoid process of scapula

* Coronal ← ice cream ← axis

Coronal oblique

* Sagittal ← ice cream ← axis

Sagittal oblique

STIR ← Bone marrow

- * low T_1 , low T_2 : Cortical bone, labrum, ligaments, tendons & calcification
- * low T_1 , high T_2 : fluids: Effusion, cysts, articular cartilage etc.
- * High T_1 , low T_2 : fat: subcutaneous fat, Dermoid cyst etc.

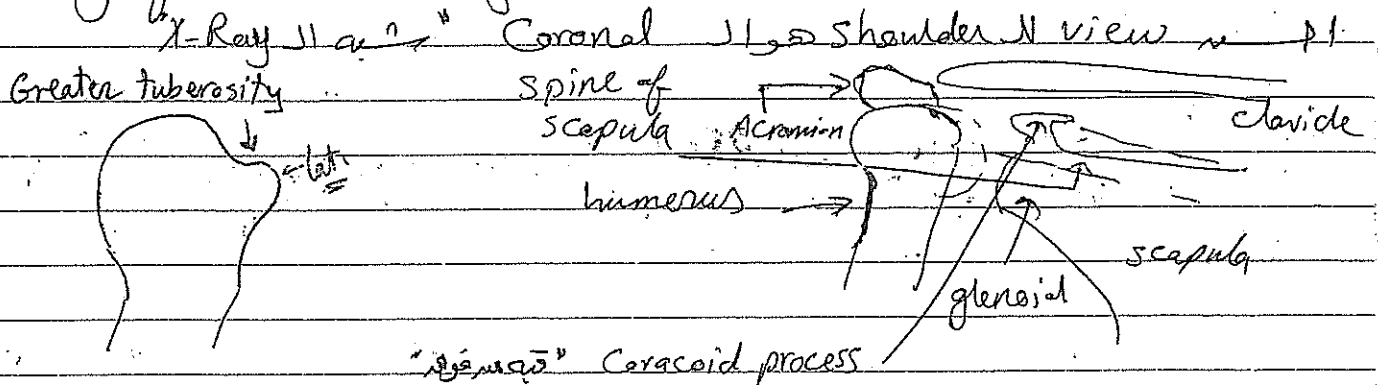
Shoulder ①

الترتيب الثاني

④ Items to be evaluated:-

- ① Tendons: supraspinatus, infraspinatus, Teres minor, biceps, subscapula
- ② Ligaments: sup, middle & inf "acromioclav. lig."
- ③ Bones: head of humerus, Glenoid part of scapula & Acromioclav. joint
- ④ Labrium: Ant., post., sup & inf.
- ⑤ Bursae: 3 bursae

④ Anatomy of The shoulder joint:-



acromion و clavicle و AC joint
 supraspinatus tendon و greater tuberosity
 Labrium of glenoid
 apex و bare
 fibrous tissue

لو الزاوية من مخطط

Supra scap. notch
 ACJ
 Infra spinatus
 ACJ
 Spine

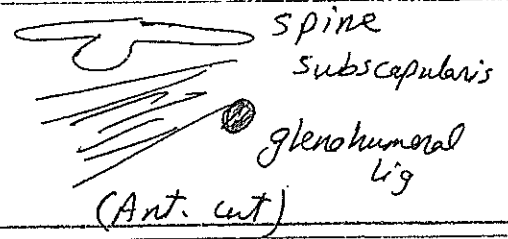
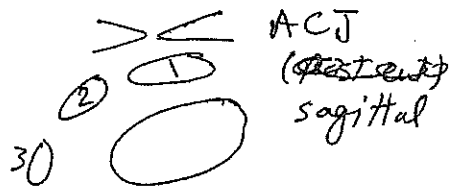
Sup. labrium

Inf. labrium

Glenoid

② Shoulder

- 1- Supraspinatus
- 2- Infraspinatus
- 3- Teres minor



Greater & lesser Trochanter $\rightarrow$ X-Ray $\rightarrow$ Biceps groove $\rightarrow$ insertion of long head of biceps muscle (tendon)

supraspinatus muscle & its tendon w/ inserts into the greater tuberosity $\leftarrow$ ACJ (Ant. cut)

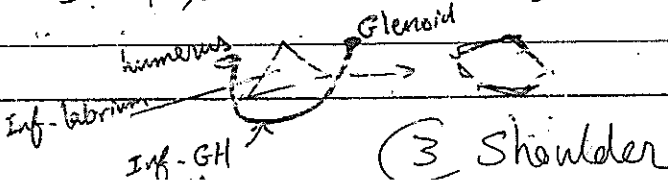
spine of scapula $\rightarrow$ Coronal $\rightarrow$ spine of scapula $\rightarrow$ Infraspinatus m. $\rightarrow$ insertion in the greater tuberosity

Supraspinatus m. $\leftarrow$ ACJ $\leftarrow$ Coronal $\leftarrow$ spine $\leftarrow$ subscapularis $\leftarrow$ Coracoid

Subscapularis $\rightarrow$ its insertion in the lesser tuberosity $\rightarrow$ Ant. structure $\leftarrow$ Coracoid process $\leftarrow$ long head of biceps m.

Inferior gleno-humeral ligament $\rightarrow$ Glenoid $\rightarrow$ humerus $\rightarrow$ (inf. glenoid)

Inf. labrum + Inf. gleno-humeral ligament $\rightarrow$ joint $\rightarrow$ effusion $\rightarrow$ joint



⊗ Middle Glenohumeral Ligament:-

"Subscapularis" ←

Ant. labrium & Subscapularis

هو عبارة عن Ligament بين الـ

التي تقع في الـ و في الـ

inf. labrium ← inf. glenohumeral ligament

(page 3) ←

middle GH ligament

subscapularis

Middle GH lig.

Biceps (Ant.)

Anterior labrium

"sagittal arthrography"

Sagittal view with Arthrography

Coracoid process

sup. GH lig.

Subscapularis

glenoid labrium

Inf GH lig.

glenoid labrium ← middle GH lig

Subscapularis

:- Axial

- 1- Subscapularis tendon, Infrapinatus & Biceps tendon in groove
- 2- Middle GH lig.
- 3- Humeral head.
- 4- Ant. & post. labrium.
- 5- Subscapularis bursa

axial cut section of Biceps tendon

pathology

Sagittal Images of the shoulder joint:-

1- tendon of supraspinatus muscle

2- Infraspinatus

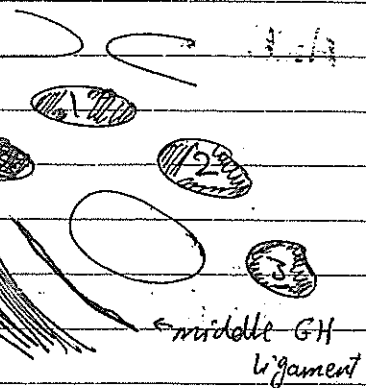
3- Teres minor

(view of the shoulder joint)

Ant. Coracoid process

subscapularis

ACJ



Subcoracoid bursa

Sagittal view of the shoulder joint

Acromial shape:-

Normally → Flat undersurface 47%

Curved inferior surface 39%

Abnormal → Acromion is ant. hook or peak 11%

Convex undersurface 3%

The most dangerous type is type III → Acromion is ant. hook
→ Degeneration and tear of the supraspinatus muscle

1- Acromial shape

2- ACJ

3- Subcoracoid bursa

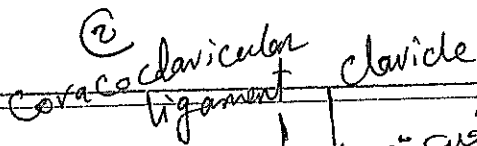
Sagittal view of the shoulder joint

joint space is continuation of subcoracoid bursa. N.B. also subacromial bursa is joint space effusion deposits in bursa. Subcoracoid bursitis is common cause of free space in joint space.

6. shoulder

"Highly Advanced Anatomy"

no sagittal Major C-LA 6 (*)



Coracoid ↓ 

Coracohumeral ligament (i)

humans

Rotator cuff mm.

supraspinatus

Infra spinatus

• Teres minor

subscapularis

في حزام الكتف Rotator interval "25" و هو الـ supraspinatus & subscapularis = coracohumeral ligament

Gracohumeral ligament

$\therefore 2 \text{ signs}$

Rotator
interval

Cera C humeral ligament 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043

joint space. Interval 11 - 12 is the interval between the 11th and 12th vertebrae.

"Shoulder arthroscopy" ← Bilal (EVP)

* لو عاوزه آتو و فو ال sup. GH ligament لازم بکده صغره و فستوفه
جنب ال middle زی ما قتلنا قبل کده

Sagittal Nozle کا ایک اور نمونہ

1 - Coraco humeral lig.

2- Coracoclavicular lig.

3. Rotator interval

4- sup. Glenohumeral lig

Rotator cuff
Internal

«Supraspinatus

subscapularis

(7) shoulder.

④ MR Arthrography :-

في دعاته برامه بيقولوا انه تصوير لمفصله غير صنفه فالو في لازمه لاناه مش
هستون اياه - اكبره صنفه في مصر ومع زوايا تركيز و history هتوصل لتفسير
لعظم الخلاله

Direct intra-articular injectn of 1ml Gd-DTPA diluted in 20ml saline.

Indirect: IV Gd-DTPA inj. followed by active joint movement

• Imaging after 10 minutes ← 60, 110, 150, 180, 210, 240

الجلد بفتح العين و هو الجلد under screen
MRI و تصويري الـ (arm is abducted + slightly-ext. rotation)

* الجوف المحيطة بالمفصل joint وقرع ال subcoracoid bursa

لا نزل متوكله ال joint space وعلانه كيه قيل ماتقول انه العيان عليه

subcoracoid bursitis

Joint = مشترك
Joint = مشترك
Joint = مشترك

bursitis = oligoarticular

Joint space & units under screen (Joint): Technique

rod of humerus space = dip = 5°

١- استحقاق الجرحى والمصابين

از این جهت باید و نباید معاینه ال MRI که رضوانه الله علیه در آن

joint space 11g nōsūwīl s^{ti} under screen. ~ but Urographin

Distention of the capsule: $\frac{1}{2}$ line per Saline 11, 0.5 (ju)

Fat suppression $\rightarrow T_1$, PC $\rightarrow$ better

10; joint space & ligament sheath of Biceps tendon 11, 12, 13

Subcoracoid bursa و كيس الكوع متقوالتين احدى tenosynovitis التهاب اوتار حلقه

.....

2013

⑧ shoulder

Rotator Cuff Injury

	Origin	Insertion
- Supraspinatus	From post. aspect of scapula	to Greater tuberosity
- Infraspinatus		
- Teres minor		
- Subscapularis	Ant. aspect of scapula	to lesser tuberosity

1- Biceps tendon: الجزء العلوي وهو يربط بين الكتف والـ pathalogy
2- Rotator cuff: الجزء السفلي ويثبت الكتف في مكانه Biceps tendon ←

Rotator cuff → (مجموعة العضلات التي تثبت الكتف)

Supraspinatus m. is the most common cause of rotator cuff tear.

(*) Supraspinatus Tendon :-

ACJ SI Coronal Cuts SI Supraspinatus m. SI
T₁, T₂, GE, STIR : sequence SI SI tenden.

normal as T_2 is static & T_1 is tendon. Tendon is normal
tendon at 55° to the static magnetic field: magic angle

* Tendon degeneration "Tendonopathy or Tendinosis" :-

* Tendon degeneration - Tendinopathy or tendinitis

Swallowen tendon ← also T_2 , T_1 and T_{2+}

Type 3 → shape of acromion ↓ sagittal ↑ supraspinatus degeneration ↓ peaked acromion

الـ *suprapinatus* وظيفته رفع السراع كله انوفه "زي المظاهرات" 😊 "فلو اتقطع
الـ *tendon* من كتفه تنقطع خا المظاهرات" 😊

1- Tear sheet هتفتح ترفع ايدك لقوم "زي انما ظاهري" لكن بمساعدة باقي العضلات
2- *Alttorid* مثلا ممكن ترفع 90° بالعرض

degeneration بعد الام مع مرض السكري يكون في مرضى السكري
@M₂ لوحظت STIR - هناك الـ Tendon الكلي ابيض وده لا يـ deg
signal augmentation حيث ان الـ tendon تـ T₂ فـ

* Supraspinatus tear

* Types of Supraspinatus Tear :-

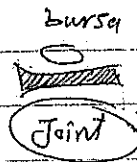
I Partial tears:

- MR sensitivity 91%
- 2 times more common > full thickness tear
- Surface defect "Articular, Bursa"
- sub-types:

1- Articular surface tear

2- Bursal surface tear

3- Intrasubstance tear



الجزء الذي تحت يتقطع ناحية الـ shoulder

الجزء الذي فوق يتقطع ناحية الـ Bursa

الجزء الذي في النصف

يتعرف الـ Tear ازاي :- انشعاع الـ tendon من اوله ناحية الـ muscle وقيل ان له جزئين ~~منه~~ جزء فوق "bursal" و جزء تحت "Articular" و انشعاع مع الـ insertion في الـ Greater tuberosity وتكون فيه فرق كحل و وصل ولونه اسود و فيه فرق وقف ولونه ابيض في الـ T₂ ده اللي فيه الـ Tear ولا لازم تقول النوع بتاع الـ partial tear ان كل واحد فيه له علامه

الـ intrasubstance tear هتلاقى الـ Tear في النصف بين الـ tendon فوق و تحت ليم وفي النصف فيه جرحه بيضا

- سماع تلاقى عبارة عن tendonopathy "الـ tendon زبدي" وكمان كنهه tear هتلاقى الحته اللي قبل الـ tear دي لو في ابيض من زبدي

II Full Thickness Tear:

- اهم علامه يكون في الـ Gap بين الـ two cut edges والخراج بيعت قوي يعرف المسافه دي عامه اللي بالظبط انزاع فيه مهم جرح ومن مهم ايه اللي موجود في النصف داخل الـ Gap كنه القياس مهم لقبه نوع الجرح
- هتلاقى الـ Gap عبارة عن جرحه بيضا بين الـ 2 cut edges
- مهم جرح انه تغلو على الـ muscle نفس الـ انزاع الـ atrophic وزي (افتاد بيتر) علامه الـ tendon reconstruction ماله جرح لا زهره
- الـ زاي تعرف انه الـ muscle دي atrophic في الـ T₁ هتلاقى خطوط بيضا ماسيه في الـ fat streaks in the muscle belly وده مراحه early atrophy كبر لو late atrophy هتلاقى الـ جرحه و فيه جرحه زي الفتاه

نور الدين
1-1-2014

hooked acromion and osteoarthritis ACJ muscle degeneration

* Retraction gap of the tendon "at the insertion" muscle

* 3 signs of full thickness tear:

1- fluid in the subacromial bursa

2- Muscle retraction

3- Obliteration of the peritendinous fat

paper 1995 Sher 34% asymptomatic rotator cuff tear
asymptomatic rupture of rotator cuff 60

* Calcific Tendinosis "Tendinitis" of supraspinatus Tendon:-

X-Ray shows calcification along tendon inflammation
MRI shows Ca⁺⁺ in tendon
X-Ray shows calcification along tendon

* Supraspinatus muscle atrophy

① Tendon degeneration "Tendinopathy or Tendinosis"

② Tendon tear:- partial

Articular

Bursal

Intrasubstance

Complete "full thickness" → Gap & atrophic changes

③ Tendinitis "Calcific tendinosis"

II shoulder

⊗ Impingement Syndrome :-

Progressive painful compression of the supraspinatus tendon

1- space of subacromion tunnel of ACJ فوف وال head of humerus
2- long head of biceps tendon
3- subacromial bursa

acromion wall of subacromial tunnel
Long head of biceps tendon soft map head of humerus
subacromial bursa

⊗ Bony Abnormalities

soft tissue bony ACJ supraspinatus tendon
osteoarthritis of the ACJ acromial hook the ACJ tendon degeneration jaw callus

⊗ Coronal osteoarthritic changes of the ACJ e hypertrophy of the articular surface & callus formation encroaching on the subacromion tunnel impinging on the supraspinatus tendon

partial tear degeneration tendon full thickness atrophy supraspinatus

⊗ Paget's disease of the bone acromion tumor pathology

⊗ Soft Tissue Abnormalities

acromion tunnel osteoarthritis of ACJ calcific tendinitis Tendinosis Biceps tendon abnormalities subacromial bursitis

⊗ Impingement changes tendon bulky pathology

Lesions of The Glenoid Labrium

Stability of the shoulder joint is maintained by the glenoid labrum and the shoulder joint. Dislocation of the shoulder joint is a common injury. History of dislocation of the shoulder joint is a common finding in patients with glenoid labrum lesions.

The glenoid labrum is a fibrous connective tissue structure that lines the glenoid cavity of the scapula. It is attached to the rim of the glenoid cavity and the head of the humerus.

The glenoid labrum is divided into two parts: the superior part (T₁) and the inferior part (T₂). The superior part is attached to the apex of the humeral head, and the inferior part is attached to the base of the humeral head. The glenoid labrum is normally a smooth, rounded structure. Variants of the glenoid labrum include "serrated", "notched", and "cleaved". The "serrated" variant is characterized by a jagged, saw-tooth appearance. The "notched" variant is characterized by a deep indentation or notch. The "cleaved" variant is characterized by a deep, longitudinal split. The "serrated" variant is a normal variant, while the "notched" and "cleaved" variants are considered pathological.

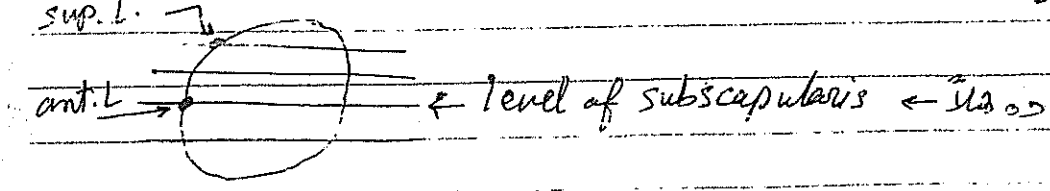
Anterior, Posterior, Axial, Coronal, Inferior, Superior

1-Ant. 2-Sup. 3-Post. 4-Inf. Labrum is a structure that is located in the shoulder joint.

Gleno-Humeral Instability

Anterior Instability "95%":

Anterior instability is a condition in which the shoulder joint is unstable in the anterior direction. It is caused by a variety of factors, including ligamentous laxity, trauma, and degenerative changes. The most common cause of anterior instability is a tear of the anterior ligament of the shoulder joint. The anterior ligament is a structure that connects the humeral head to the glenoid cavity. A tear of this ligament can lead to anterior instability. Other causes of anterior instability include a tear of the glenoid labrum, a tear of the subscapularis muscle, and a tear of the biceps tendon. The glenoid labrum is a fibrous structure that lines the glenoid cavity. A tear of the glenoid labrum can lead to anterior instability. The subscapularis muscle is a muscle that originates from the scapula and inserts into the humeral head. A tear of the subscapularis muscle can lead to anterior instability. The biceps tendon is a tendon that connects the scapula to the humeral head. A tear of the biceps tendon can lead to anterior instability.



في anomaly هو وجود في بعض الأحيان اسم Sub-labral foramen
 في ant. L. وان - كالع لافوق ال Sup. L. - لوقد في وقت على
 ال ant. L. في level of subscapularis - تقول ان ال ant. L.
 مقطوع وهو سليم والعيب في متأخر كغيره "في ال ان العيب في مثل هو وجود في (الكسب"

* Bankart Lesion :- [Lateral] ← Anterior
lesion of anterior part of glenoid labrum
periosteum of bone is torn & displaced
Anteriorly → periosteum is torn & displaced
Anteriorly → periosteum is torn & displaced
Anteriorly → periosteum is torn & displaced
Anteriorly → periosteum is torn & displaced

So by Definition, Bankart lesion is:
Detachment of the ant. Labrum as well as the related periosteum.

ant L II mark III signal II ring - hage and Oedema also seen
the eye was closed

MRI || no p/CT || Osseous Bankart lesion ||
MRI || Cortex ||
Osseous Bankart || ant. l ||

في بعض الحالات X Ray لا يبين Osseous Bankart أو Cystic Lesion

ant. 2 Iliac detached osseous bone Iliac
 Inf GH lig. Iliac axillary Pouch
 (C Later) ← Inf GH lig. ← Trauma

⊗ Hill-Sachs fracture:-

* Def:- Grooved defect in the post. lat. aspect of humeral head in cases of ant. instability.

عبارة عن حفرة في ال post. lat. head of humerus. 96% ant. dislocation head ← 75% من الحالات إلى Bankart lesion ← Hill-Sachs injury.

Hill-Sachs is pathognomonic of Bankart's lesion.

في الامتحان لو سؤال عن واحد اكتب الاثنين ← "Bankart's & Hill Sachs injury" - تميز اسم واحد ما شئ في حالة البسطة واتنظروا في ال جراحيك ودا غنة مشهور التحريك في ترائيزة السفرة هو اتنظروا لقدر "ant. dislocation" ودا ما غنة تسمى ما مشهور Hill Sachs.

خلل بالالاند ال Bankart lesion يقع في عن ال level of subscapularis m. وال Hill-Sachs inj. في حافة فوق ال post. lat. part of apex of head of humerus (من الاثنين مش في نفس الصورة او في نفس القطر cut).

اوودعا / اياك / اخر: انك تشوف ال Hill-Sachs inj. في ال Coronal. لانك هتأكل بينه وبين ال Greater tuberosity fracture. لاند ال G. tuberosity ال ant. structure وال Hill Sachs inj. ال post. lat. واتنظروا في ال cuts مش هتخف تقدر ال cut ده قدام ولا ورا ← للزحمتين في ال axial ← لو انك lesion ورا يبقى ده Hill-Sachs لو قدام يبقى ده Greater tuberosity.

⊗ Greater Tuberosity fracture:-

للزحمة ما قلتا تشوف في ال axial مش في ال Coronal وال زحمتين على ال tendon Supraspinatus m. ال insertion في ال Greater tuberosity.

ال Hill Sachs مش متواجدين ال تشوف في ال X-Ray.

⊛ Perthes Lesion:-

على تلك اليد في ← perthes في ال shoulder غير التي في ال hip
 هذه عبارة عن ال ant. L انتقاع من مكانه ليبدأ ← ant. periosteum
 في هتثون ال periosteum عبارة عن خط ابيض رفيع عند ال base بناء على ال ant. L
 لا زكري في ال history of shoulder dislocation
 لو غلبت بيد ال perthes وقتي على Bankart ← عادي حيث لا يتم
 في الجراحه اصلا حبة طحوا ال periosteum على حافة من فارق
 لكن في دكتور في ال مقانك يتشدد في التفرقة بين ال two مع انهم clinically
 من هيفرقوا قوي

⊛ ALPSA: Ant. labrioligamentous periosteal Sleeve Avulsion:-

* Bankart lesion + Intact periosteum + med & inf. displacement of the labrum.

يعني ال labrum انتقل كجواني كم القمصين طائفة لفوق
 ونفس الكلام لما الجراح بي يطلع بالحقا ← يقطع ال periosteum عن الجوانب
 ALPSA ال Bankart وهكده يطلع
 يعني ال ALPSA عبارة عن perthes واتحرل اولا
 على تلك اليد ال ALPSA وال perthes من هتثون تشخيص من غير صفة

دكتور يقول انه شبيهة بآفة ال perthes ومما فتن ولا حالة
 ALPSA الا ان ال Bankart تفتوقه كل يوم ← يعني في الامثلة لو جابلك
 فلم متصور في المستشفي قول انه Bankart خاصة لو مفش صفة
 لكن لو صور على كسبيوت وفي ال صفة ← كز في ال على ال موقوف في ال خلا

④ Posterior Instability:- 2-4 %

*Reverse of Bankart

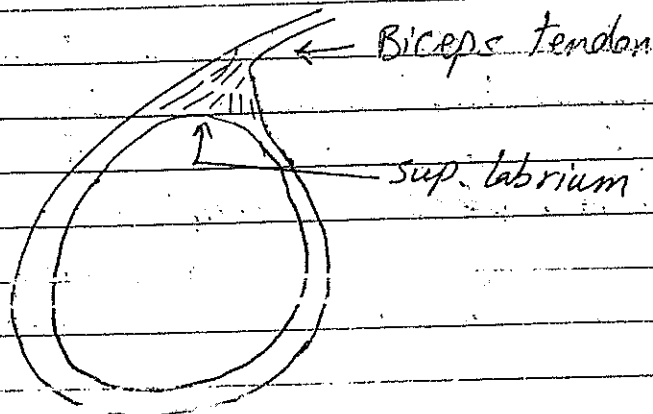
ال post. l. head of humerus ال Glenoid ال head of humerus ال "Hill sack's" Groove ال humerus ال Reverse of Bankart ال Reverse of Bankart ال post. lat. ant. head of humerus ال Groove

④ Superior labrium Lesions:-

normal Variants ال bare ال ant. labrium ال Sup. labrium ال Sulcus ال Type I ال Type II ال Type III ال MRI ال signal ال articular cartilage

④ SLAP Lesion:- Superior Labrium Anterior Posterior:-

Sup. labrium ال Biceps ال Ant. Post. ال Biceps tendon ال lesion ال SLAP ال MRI ال musculoskeletal



2014

How To Interpret the MR Exam of the Shoulder

- Coronal: T_1 , PD, $T_2 \pm$ STIR
- Axial: T_1 , GE
- Sagittal: T_2

Coronal: T_1 , PD, $T_2 \pm$ STIR

1) supraspinatus tendon "below ACJ"

Abnor.: T_2 high, T_1 high / Nor.: T_2 low, T_1 low / Nor.: T_2 low, T_1 low
articular, bursal, intra- $\rightarrow$ partial, full thickness $\rightarrow$ Tear: T_2 high, T_1 low

Muscle atrophy - 3 Retracted ends - 2 Gap - 1 = tear

2) Sup. L. $\rightarrow$ SLAP Inj.: I, II, III

3) ACJ: osteoarthritis, Callus, Impingement

4) Joint Effusion.

5) Subacromion bursa $\rightarrow$ Intact tendon $\rightarrow$ bursitis
Cut tendon $\rightarrow$ joint effusion.

6) IGHL: HAGL "by Arthrography"

Axial: T_1 , GE

1) Ant. L.: Bankart lesion, Hill sack's inj.

2) post. L.: Reverse of Bankart

3) Subscapularis tendon: Axial is best

4) Biceps tendon: in the groove "for tenosynovitis, splitting of the tendon, dislocation of tendon"

5) Infraspinatus tendon: Axial is best

6) HAGL: Buford Complex.

Arthrography: Sagittal

1) Acromion shape: I, II, III "hook"

2) ACJ: Confirm data from the Coronal

3) IGHL: If there is effusion or Arthrography

4) Supraspinatus, Infraspinatus m.: Confirm data from the axial

5) sub coracoid bursa: Sagittal is the best.

اللهم لا سهل الا ما جعلته سهلا وانت تجعل الصعب ان شئت سهلا

Anatomy 11 2011

④ Coronal Cuts:-

Muscles ①

ACJ ال قوس الحلقى ال *supraspinatus m.* "قوس الحلقى ال *suprascapular notch* ← (قوس الحلقى ال *Coronal* ال *spine of scapula* ال قوس الحلقى ال *ACJ* ال قوس الحلقى ال *Infra spinatus m.* "قوس الحلقى ال *notch* ال *Coracoid process* ال *lat.* ال *Cuts* ال *Subscapularis m.* ال *chest wall* ال *scapula* ال

⊗ Axial Cuts :-

ice cream cone axial cut على في axial scout

Muscles ①

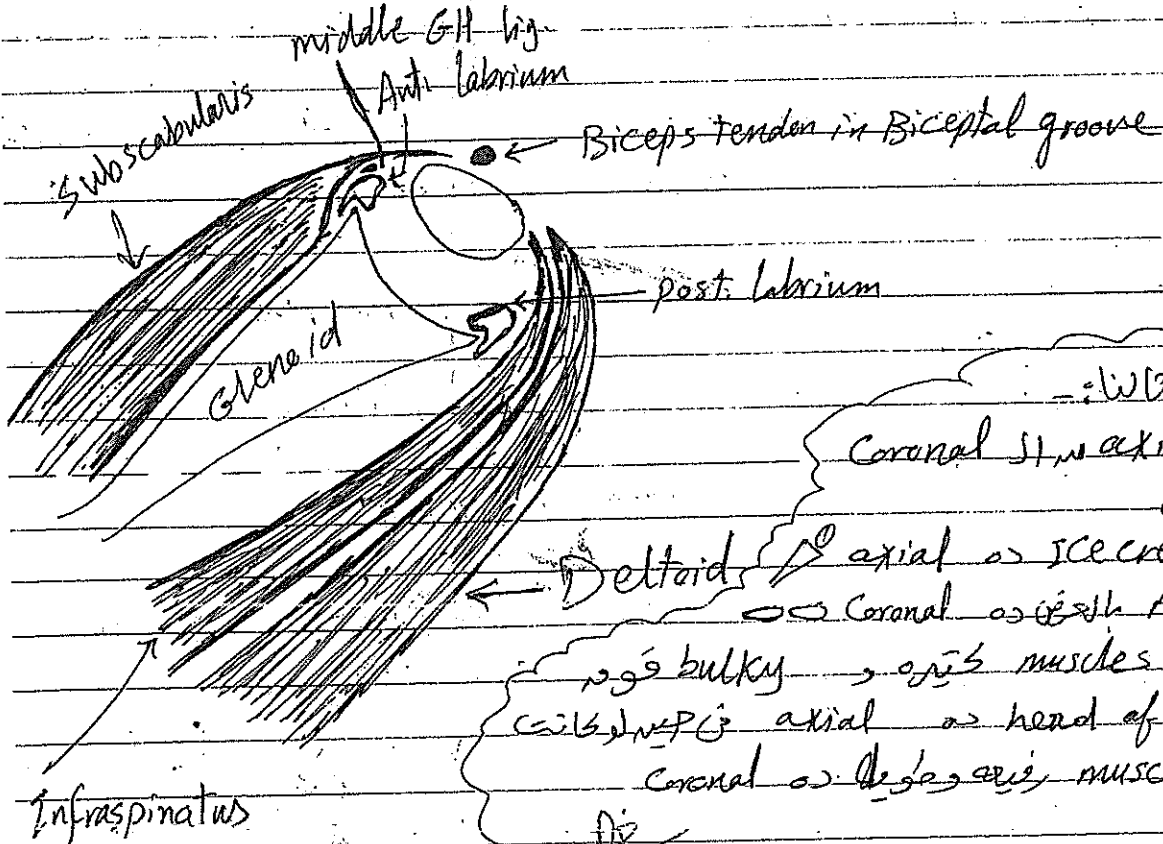
subscapularis وال Chest wall الى Gleneid
 tendon بتاعها لفة كماله و ال lesser tuberosity
 Biceps tendon in the Bicipital groove فوقها
 Gleneid الى ال Infrapinatus
 Infrapinatus الى ال Deltoid m.

labrium ②

ant. & post. الى ال ant. & post. فوقه وال
 labrium

Ligament ③

Middle GH ligament الى ال Subscapularis
 ant. labrium & middle GH lig. الى ال



المشتركة (axial)

Coronal و axial الى ال

Coronal الى ال

axial و Ice cream cone الى ال

Coronal الى ال ACJ

bulky و muscles الى ال

axial و head of humerus الى ال

Coronal و muscles الى ال

@ Sagittal Cuts:

- 1- supraspinatus
- 2- Infraspinatus
- 3- Teres minor

"Rotator Cuff" Muscles @

ACJ
head of humerus

subscapularis Coracoid

CC / CH Ligament @

Coracoid Coracohumeral ligament humerus

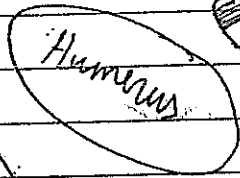
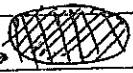
Coracoid Coracoclavicular ligament clavicle

clavicle

ACJ

Coracoid

process



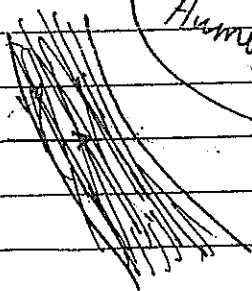
1- supraspinatus

2- infraspinatus

3- Teres minor

sub

scapularis



N.B.

T₂ to T₁ level Subacromion Fat

pathology

sagittal

pathology

⑧ MR Arthrography:-

* Axial Cuts "T₁ PC ± STIR"

sheath of Biceps tendon

Infra spinatus tendon

post labrum



← subcoracoid bursa "normal"

Tendon of subscapularism

Ant labrum

* Coronal Cuts "T₁ PC ± STIR"

supr GH lig.

Acromion

Coracoid

supr. Glenoid labrum

Glenoid

Inf. GH lig.

subscapularis muscle

Middle GH lig.

1-1-2014

MRI of The Ankle

Protocol:-

- Surface coil
- FOV: 8 cm - 10 cm up to 14 cm
- 3mm slice thickness, 1mm gap
- Axial, Sagittal, Coronal
- T1, T2, GE, STIR

N.B:-

- Axial: perpendicular to the long axis of the tibia
- Coronal: " " " Sole of the foot
- Ankle STIR to detect bone marrow

Anatomy of The Ankle

Ant., post., med. & lat. (segments) of the ankle
Tendons, ligaments (segments)
Abnorm. & Nor.

Post. Compartment of the ankle:-

- * Tendons: Achilles tendon
- * Ligaments: No (very superficial)
- achilles
- axial
- Normal: Uniform low signal
- Flat ant. surface
- Convex post. surface



⊕ Ankle

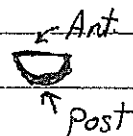
- The strongest tendon, The largest one

- Injury is common bcg it's very superficial

No Tendon sheath i.e. No Tenosynovitis, but tendinitis etc.

In axial cuts, flat ant surface, convex post surface

Bursa ant. to the tendon insertion



Pathology: $\otimes$ Achilles Rupture:-

* Rupture: 2-6 sup. to its insertn in the Calcaneous bone

25% clinically missed

25% clinical
→ Complete disruption

→ Fraying, Corkscrewing

→ Retraction "fat, fluid or blood" in the gap

زمانه كانت الـ gap هه بيأكلهم دلو قن أقول أهسه "معدة خيال shoulder supraspinatus"

لؤل Sat, Fluid, Blood مقولش ہی کافی سنہ

ppg Fat line في X-Ray في Achilles tendon tear في X-Ray في

Kager's fat pad $\leftarrow$ $\leftarrow$ "nor. al. $\leftarrow$ "Achilles tendon" $\leftarrow$ $\leftarrow$

[illegible]

"bō's rupture" 卩

U/S ال. سائل قوی (تورف) ال rupture فی ال achilles tendon

في الـ MRI هناك *less of continuity* ونقص الـ *gap* ووفرة *Content* قوّة

لها tear film واضح قوي في ال Sagittal

axial tendon Cross section of fibers

→ penetration tear into fluid into T_2 if significant tear $\rightarrow$ $\downarrow$

E partial Tear: focal thickening, Abnormal focal signal

هذا النوع جزء سليم وجزء مقطوع وهو ليس القطع هذا هو Fluid Signal وهذه التي ينبغي

T_1 (50%) Tear II, T_2 (50%), degeneration II " Tear II, degeneration II ms

11. - Achilles "site of Insertion" لا تقوى على التحمل

site of rupture $\rightarrow$  $\leftarrow$ Intact fibers (20-30%)



② Ankle

③ Chronic Rupture of the Achilles Tendon: Tears
 multiple calcifications in the tendon
 Stoned Achilles tendon
 classic the T_1 and T_2 and Ca signals are high in the tendon
 the T_2 signal is high

* Achilles Tendinitis:-

Achilles tendon sheath synovial sheath
 Tenosynovitis is inflammation of the tendon sheath
 degeneration of the tendon
 "ant. surface" axial
 signals T_1 and T_2 are high in the tendon
 Kager's pad of fat is seen on X-Ray
 pathology of the tendon is seen on MRI
 retrocalcaneal bursitis is inflammation of the bursa behind the heel
 Calcaneus and Achilles tendon

* Achilles peritendinitis:-

Achilles tendon peritendinitis is inflammation of the tendon sheath
 fluid signal is seen in the tendon sheath
 Tendinitis & peritendinitis

* Retrocalcaneal Bursitis:-

bursa is a fluid-filled sac behind the heel
 normally the bursa is small
 Bursitis is inflammation of the bursa
 Rheumatoid & Trauma are the causes of the bursitis
 Achilles tendinitis

* Haglund's Syndrome:-

- Achilles Tendonopathy
- Retrocalcaneal bursitis
- Retro Achilles bursitis

the main cause is the Haglund's spur

II Lat. Compartment of the Ankle :- page(4)

Notes

~~scribbles~~

II Lateral Aspect of The Ankle:-

- * Tendons: peroneal Tendon "longus & Brevis"
- * Ligaments: Tibio-fibular Syndesmatic Complex
lateral Collateral ligament

Peroneal tendon:-

peroneus longus, Brevis → Tendons (طرفي) مستقيمة
Cat. malleolus ← (طرفي) طرفي

axial Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال
Fibula → lat. Tibia → med. → med. & lat. malleoli
Tendons في ال Fibula في ال Tibia في ال Tibia في ال Tibia في ال Tibia في ال Tibia في ال
Peroneus Brevis → Ant. med. → 
peroneus longus → post. lat. → 
longus & brevis في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال
normally two tendons في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال

N.B:

cuts في ال Ankle في ال Fibula في ال Fibula في ال Fibula في ال Fibula في ال
groove في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال

lat. Collateral ligament في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال
3 Component Connecting fibula to talus (later)

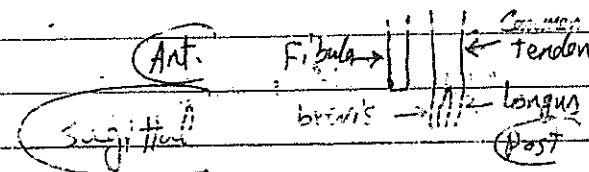
* Course post to the fibula

* Well formed fibular groove → for more tendon stabilization

في ال Fibula في ال Fibula في ال Fibula في ال Fibula في ال

* Common sheath down to the fibular tip then separate

distal في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال Talus في ال



N.B. peroneus Brevis tendon may show normal variant $\rightarrow$

Congenital splitting i.e. (bifurcated insertion)

D.D. bet. rupture of tendon & normal variant (bifurcated insertion)

History of Trauma

Signs of Trauma

Signal abnormality in the tendon

Fluid or collecting around the tendon

Magic Angle:-

55° lower in magic Angle $\rightarrow$ to the static magnetic field

Artifacts $\rightarrow$ T2 $\rightarrow$ T1 $\rightarrow$ T2 $\rightarrow$ T1

Supraspinatus m. in the shoulder

peroneus longus in the Ankle

Tendon $\rightarrow$ PL $\rightarrow$ Sagittal $\rightarrow$ T2 $\rightarrow$ T1 (magic angle artifact)

Peroneal Tendon subluxation:-

Concave $\rightarrow$ Fibula $\rightarrow$ tendons $\rightarrow$ convex $\rightarrow$ tendons $\rightarrow$ two tendons $\rightarrow$ lat. $\rightarrow$ lat.

Peroneus Brevis Injury:-

Injury $\rightarrow$ Brevis $\rightarrow$ longus $\rightarrow$ longus

Fluid $\rightarrow$ tendon $\rightarrow$ longus $\rightarrow$ longus

signal $\rightarrow$ Brevis $\rightarrow$ Brevis

achillis $\rightarrow$ injury $\rightarrow$ not common

Tenosynovitis $\rightarrow$ ankle $\rightarrow$ ankle

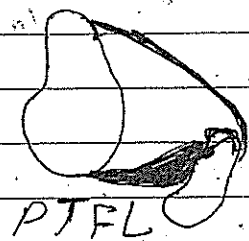
Ankle (5)

⊕ Ligaments of the lat aspect:

line 2 كبار وكل واحد فيهم بيترقب الـ Tibia في Tibiofibular syndromatic Complex "Fibula و Tibia"
 - lat. collateral ligament → Ant. Talofibular (Ant. Talofibular)
 (Fibula و Talus) → post. Talofibular
 Calcaneofibular
 N.B. الـ Ant. Talofibular هو الـ Ankle
 مشكك الـ Calcaneofibular الـ Ankle
 الـ lig. قانخ الـ Ankle
 الـ Calcaneofibular الـ Ankle

الـ Fibula في الـ Ankle
 الـ ATFL, PTFE في الـ groove
 الـ axial

N.B. الـ PCL في الـ Knee
 الـ lat. collateral lig.
 الـ ATFL
 الـ PTFE



leads of ECG
 eg. ATFL
 image augmentation
 eg. lat. malleolus

N.B. الـ ATFL
 (Constant in all images.)

N.B. Clinical practice
 الـ ATFL
 الـ Rotator Cuff
 الـ Supraspinatus
 الـ Calcaneofibular
 الـ Peroneal tendons

* Tibiofibular syndesmotic complex :-

Tibia & Fibula Talus Tibia & Fibula
Complex Talus Syndesmotic

The complex is formed of :-

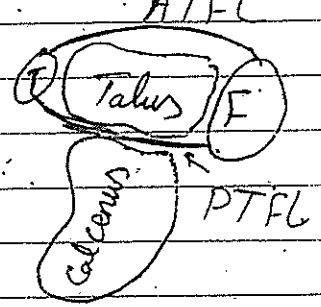
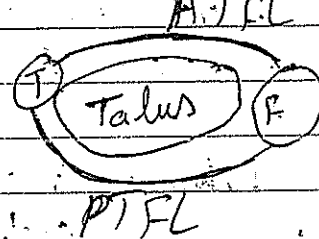
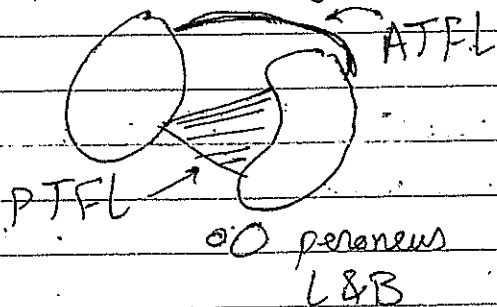
- 1- Ant. Tibiofibular lig (ATFL)
- 2- Post. Tibiofibular lig (PTFL)
- 3- Inferior Transverse lig. (deep fibers of PTFL)
- 4- Interosseous ligament

Lat. Collateral lig → Fibular groove Talus dome

Ant. Tibiofibular lig → Fibula Ant. Tibiofibular lig
PTFL → Fibula groove

* Summary

Land mark groove (ATFL) Syndesmosis
Tibia Fibula Talus



Level

NT

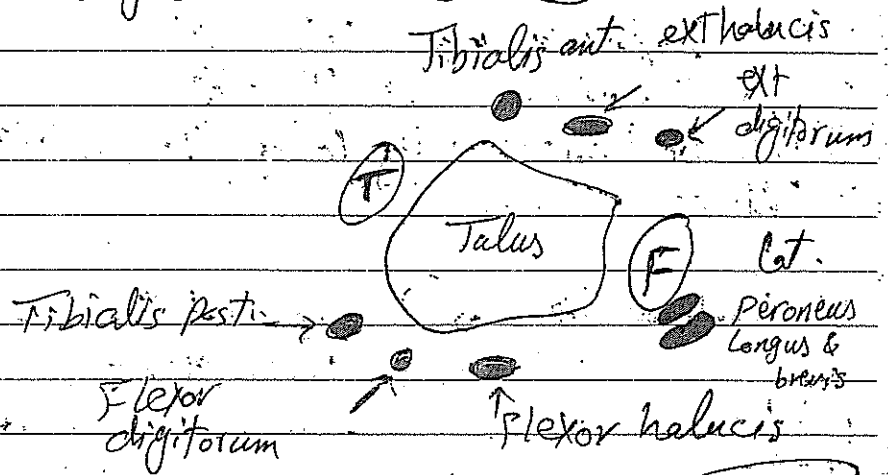
N.B.

III Anterior Aspect of The Ankle:-

* Tendons: Tibialis ant.
Extensor hallucis longus
Extensor digitorum longus

* Ligaments: No

Ligament 11 11 11 11 11 11
med & lat.
11 ant. & post 11 11



Ant.

fibula 11 11 11 11 11 11 med. 11 11, post. 11 11 Tibialis 11 11 11

Flexors → med. → Flexor hallucis
lat. → Flexor digitorum
Extensors → med. → "
lat. → " hallucis

(9 = Ankle 11 11 11 Tendons 11 11

Tibialis ant., Extensor hallucis, Extensor digitorum : 3 قسا
Tibialis post., Flexor hallucis, Flexor digitorum : 3 قسا
peroneus longus & brevis : 2 قسا
Achilles tendon : 1 قسا

Ankle (9

⊗ Injury of the Ant. tendons "Extensor group" :-

السبب الرئيس هو ال Trauma ← طاق تقيده وقه قلع وحل الارض وعلمت
Injury في واحة ال tendons
fluid signal و Abnormal signal في tendon

⊗ Injury of the Post. tendons "Med. Compartment" :-

⊗ Tibialis post. inj. "TP injury" :-

Type I, II & III.

* Type I: Flexor hallucis or digitorum tendon ال TP tendon يكون في حجم ال 4 مرات تقريباً " ال nor. ال TP قده مرتين فقط "
Abnormal signal ال T₁ و T₂ ال
"subacute hemorrhage" يكون

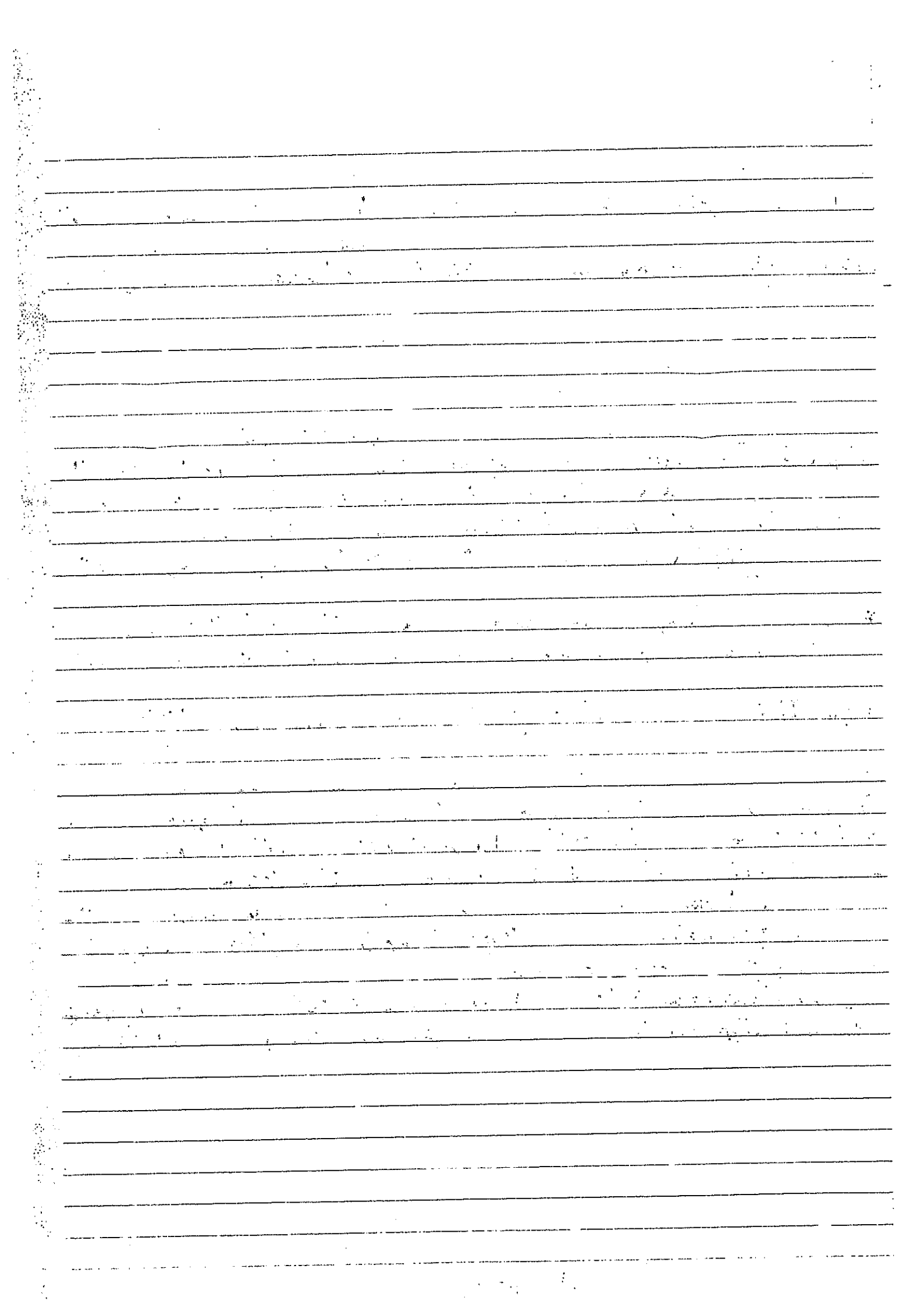
TP

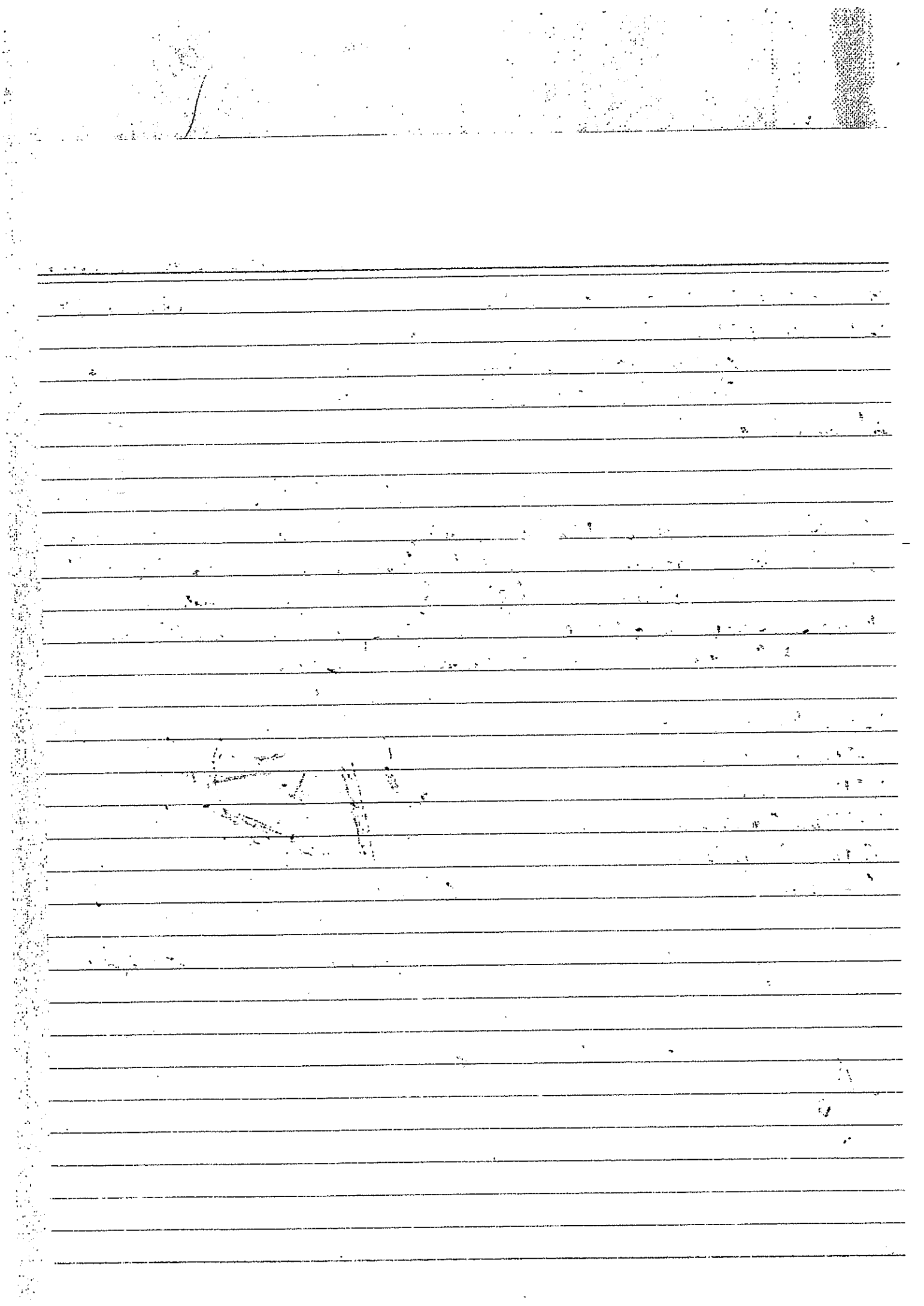
* Type II: Splitting into compartments ال TP tendon انقسم الى 3 اقسام
ال fluid signal يكون في ال compartments " كورتين فاكتر " ال compartments

* Type III: ال TP tendon ال fluid signal "Fluid signal" ال

⊗ Tenosynovitis :-

"Fluid signal في ال tendon ال synovium ال Achille's synovial sheath ال ankle ال tendons ال
causes may be : 1) Trauma 2) Inflammation 3) Infection
ال Tenosynovitis ال acute ال tendon ال ال chronic ال tendon ال granulation tissue ال ال acute ال fluid signal ال ال Flexor hallucis tendon ال synovial sheath ال ال effusion ال joint ال fluid ال tendon ال





العامي / فضله للنظري.

العامي / فضله للنظري.

العامي / فضله للنظري.

Ant. قلاته من خاار
aspect.

Ant. قلاته من خاار
aspect.

Ant. قلاته من خاار
aspect.

Coronal 116 Extra

Coronal 1161 Extra

Coronal 1161 Extra

Coronal 1161 Extra

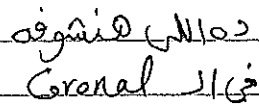
Coronal 1161 Extra

Coronal 1161 Extra

Coronal 1161 Extra

-

bổn pít



- 1- Tibialis post.
- 2- Flex. digitorum
- 3- Flex. hallucis longus m.

Ankle ⑪

* Sinus Tarsi Syndrome:-

* Contents: Fat, nerve endings, vessels & ligaments

Cervical lig.

Interosseous lig.

Talus & Calcaneus ← Sinus Tarsi ← هو الحفرة التي يقع فيها
وتتواجد فيها Sagittal كوير وقوي

* التي فيه هو الاتمين: Lig. التي يوديه فيه

* Cervical lig. →

يربط بين رقبة Talus وكوب

* Interosseous lig. →
(IOL)

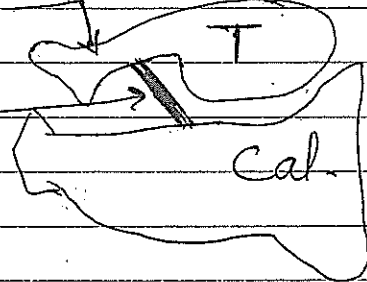
T. & Cal. يربط بين الـ

والاتمين من بينشوف في نفس الموضع

Neck of Talus

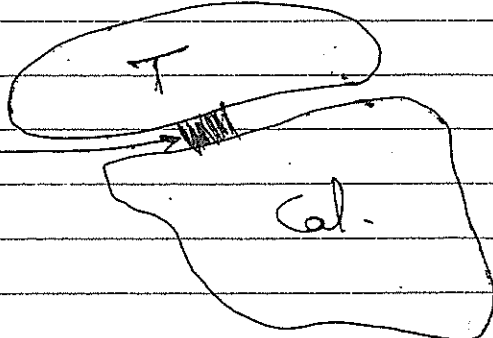
Cervical ligament

Cervical lig. cut



IOL

IOL lig. cut



④ Causes of sinus Tarsi :-

- 1- Osteoarthritis 2- Ganglion 3- Gout
4- Ligament tear 5- Synovitis

* فتشيف ايه في ال MRI : 1- لا يوجد جوديه في ال Fat بقوله ال
هو ال fluid signal - 2- sinus tarsi syndrome بقوله ال

* 6. Calcaneus ال عظام الكاحل
"sinuaculum tali" الوتر

[illegible]

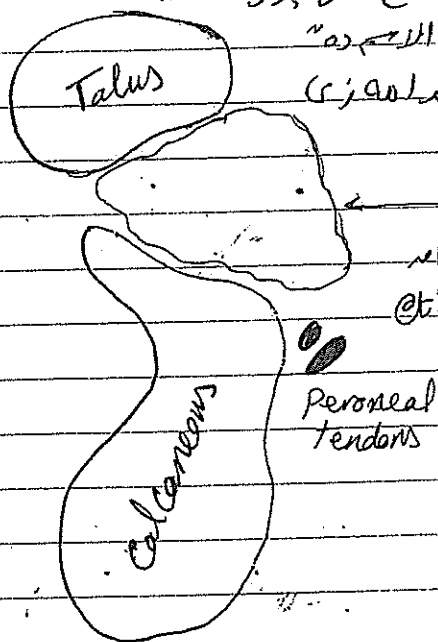
Sinus tarsi 115-60

* العز يتبع الـ Calcaneus من med. side
لوفيق الـ Tibia والـ Fibula من تحت الـ talar

origins Calcaneofibular lig. 11 *

axial & peroneal tendons 11-5

وہنس ہستشوقہ غیر خجالات نادرہ ہر



* Tarsal Tunnel Syndrome:-

Def: fibro-osseous tunnel extending from the med malleolus to the Tarsal navicular bone

Bony floor: Talus, Calcaneus, sustentaculum tali

Fibrous Roof: flexor retinaculum

Multiple septations divide the tunnel into multiple compartments

Contents: Tibialis post.

- Flexor Hallucis longus

- Flexor Digitorum longus

- Neurovascular bundle

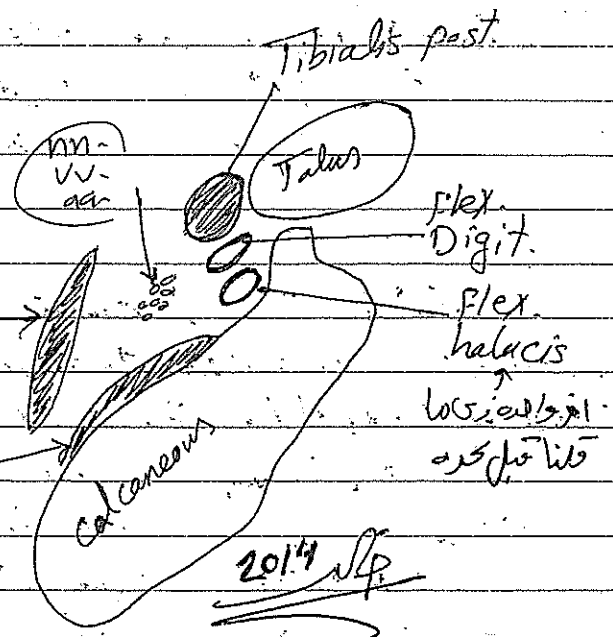
(Tibialis med. & Calcaneus digit. ball)

Muscular Roof is formed of

→ Abductor Hallucis (AbH)

Quadratus plantae

Muscular floor is formed of



Ankle (14)

⊛ Intrinsic causes of Tarsal Tunnel :-

1. Ganglion 2. Varicose vv. 3. Neuroma 4. Lipoma
5. Sarcoma 6. Tenosynovitis 7. Fibrosis

Varicose vv. ال fluid signal ال Blood flow ال T₂ و T₁ ال

⊛ Extrinsic Causes:-

1. Trauma " & burn " 2. Abductor Hallucis m. hypertrophy. " AbH "
3. Tarsal Coalition : ankle ال Talus & Calcaneus ال Calcaneus & Navicular ال Tarsal tunnel ال Coalition ال Fibrous band ال

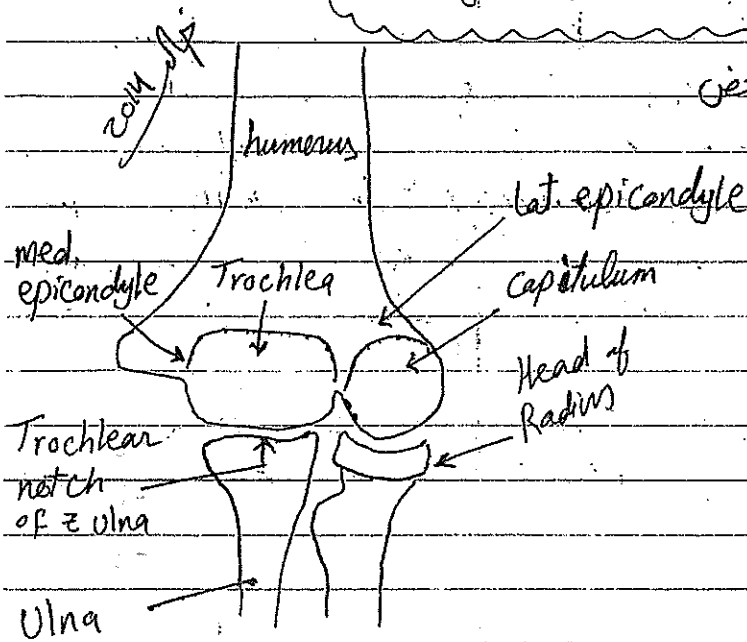
⊛ Osteonecrosis:-

- avascular necrosis ال hip ال ankle ال
- * causes: spontaneous, trauma, steroid ttt, B.m. infiltrative lesion
- head of 2nd metatarsal ال Talus ال
- Stage I: Bone marrow edema " Dome of talus " B.m. ال
- Stage II: Necrosis ال
- Stage III: separation ال necrotic ال
- Stage IV: Displacement ال

2014

Imaging of The Elbow joint

per 20 joints ne 1/4 Elbow 11-



اولى ١١ Ulna-Humeral joint وده بيها Trochlea "الكروية" و ال Ulna فيل
Trochlear notch of ulna ← Trochlear notch of humerus
فوقيل ترون جيب غير ت ← med. epicondyle والآخر على اللي عليه التانيه
اولى lat. epicondyle

11. Radio-Capitular joint 11. رأس الكعبرة مع عظام الكتف
Capitulum 11. رأس الكعبرة
head of 2 Radius 11. رأس الكعبرة
depression 11. التجويف الخوازي

Head of Radius - prox. Radio Ulnar joint
 - prox. Radio Ulnar joint
 - prox. Radio Ulnar joint

④ Technique:-

* patient position: Classic is supine position & palm up

[illegible]

* Coil : Surface Coil.

ⓐ Examination protocol:-

- Coronal localizer → ^{side view} X-Ray AP view & Coronal
- Axial ~~T1/T2~~ humerus, Radius & Ulna (3 bones) slice & sequence axial
- axial slice Sagittal & Coronal as & axial slice Coronal & Sagittal as & angle of straight forward view
- Axial, Coronal & sagittal STIR for STIR
- Coronal T₁ elbow slice sequences
- Sagittal T₂
- (Coronal as upper limb slice) Coronal slice elbow slice plane
- give Coronal slice shoulder & wrist slice plane

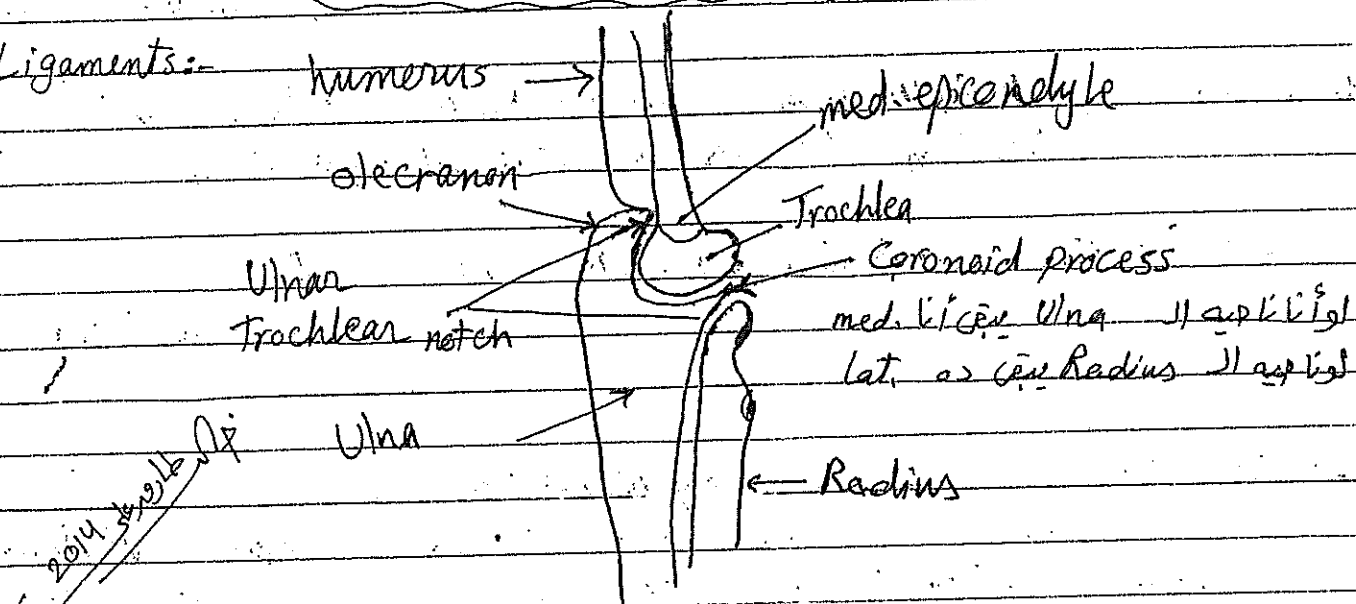
* FOV: 12-16 cm

slice thickness: 3-4 mm

interslice gap: 1-5 mm

Anatomy of The Elbow joint

ⓐ Ligaments:-



Elbow, sagittal cut of 2 med. part

Trochlea slice sagittal cut of lat. part
Radius slice Ulna slice Capitulum slice

* Ulnar Collateral Ligament :-

3 Components Collateral ligament

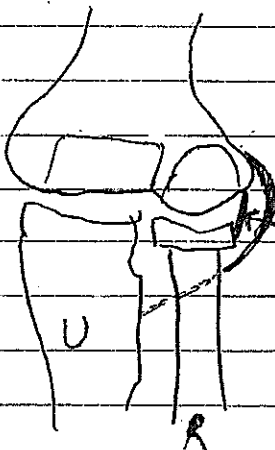
- * Ant. Bundle: ^{Ant.} Inf. part of med. epicondyle
Coronoid process of Ulna
- * Post. Bundle: Post. Inf. aspect of med. epicond.
outer surface of & Coronoid process of & Ulna
- * Transverse Bundle: Coronoid
olecranon

Coronal MRI
Ant. bundle
post. bundle

* Radial Collateral Ligament :-

- * Radial Collateral proper: lat. epicondyle
Annular lig. Radial Head
- * Lat. Ulnar Collateral proper: lat. epicondyle
Ulna
supinator crest of Ulna
- * Annular ligament: radial head

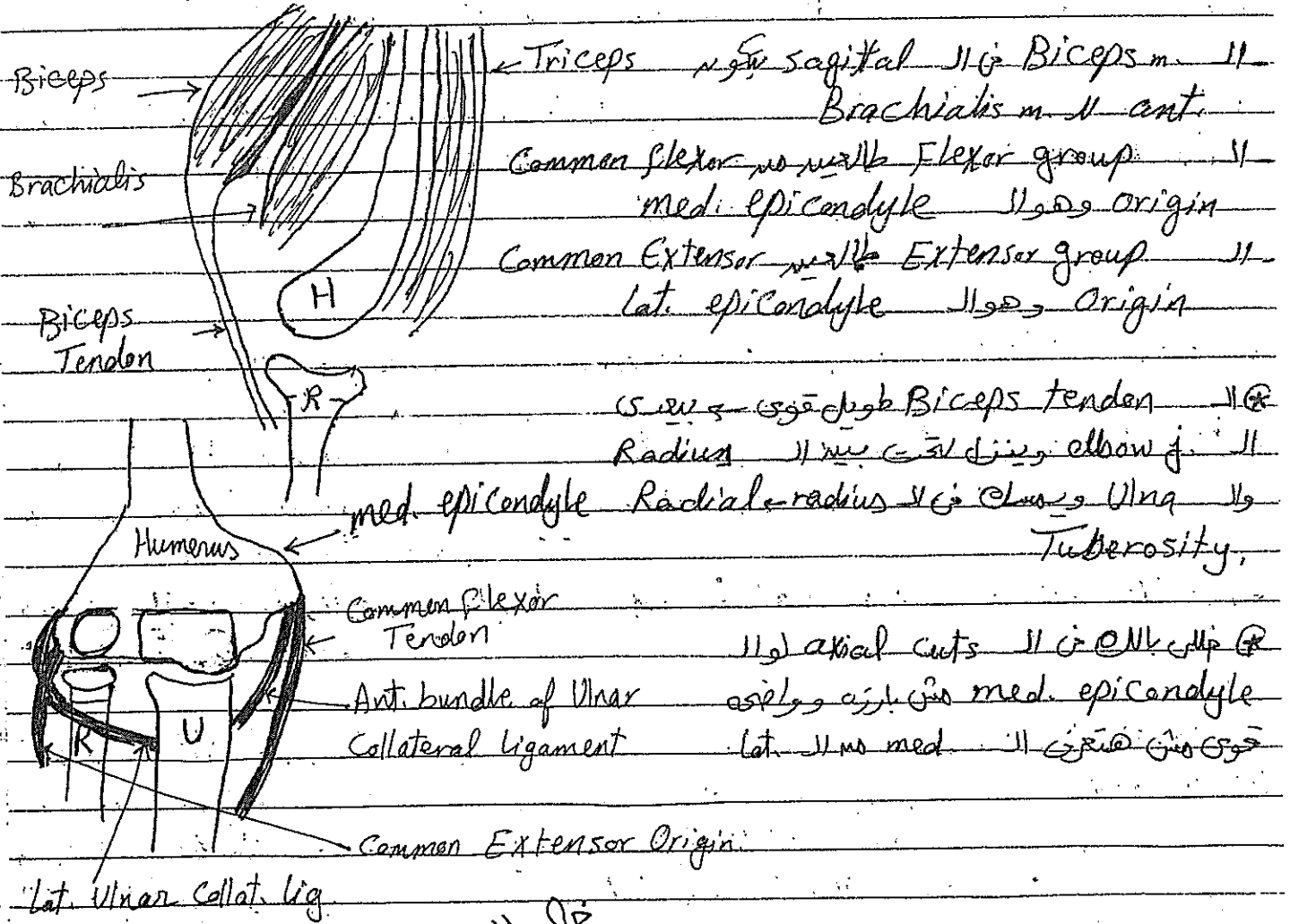
Coronal MRI
lat. epicondyle
Radius
Radial Collateral proper lig.
Coronal cuts
supinator process of Ulna
Lat. Ulnar Collateral lig.
Radial Collateral lig. proper



Muscle Groups of the Elbow

4 Groups

- * Ant. Group: Biceps & Brachialis mm.
- * Post. Group: Triceps & Anconeus mm.
- * Med. Group: pronator teres, palmaris longus, flexor muscles "Ulnar"
- * Lat. Group: supinator, Brachioradialis, Extensor muscles "Radial"



2014 4/2/14 SP

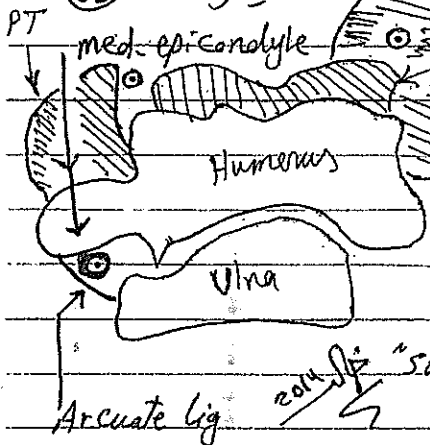
Anatomy of Nerves of The Elbow

Radial, Ulnar & Median

3 nerves elbow 3

آی neme خای مکانه آ → در پاره ششویه بیرون آ → Axial T₁ ← در ششویه (دایره)

مدوره لونی رمادی



Brachialis m

Brachio-Radialis muscle

لو عرفنا في ال elbow فقد استطاعنا ان نعرف ال elbow الاربعة

فخاد axial طرف ال medial epicondyle باغ بارزه قوی - و بار

فيلم قناة القحف الـ Ulnar nerve في Fibro-osseous tunnel

med. epicondyle 11 mm $\rightarrow$ Tunnel 11-

مرفق 1^و وال Arcuate Ligament مرفق 2^و وال "Supine" مرفق 3^و وال

Cubital tunnel 11 20, 19

ال. median n. برصو برصو medial axis ق. ۱۵ م. ال Brachial's برصو و ال

"between 2 heads of pronator teres" (5 av. is 3) also no pronator teres

1- ال Radial n. موجود Lat. من ال Brachialis m. من تحت والعضلة الثانية وال

Brachioradialis m. از عضلات فوقانی است

superficial. راسه و سطحه head of radius راسه و سطحه Radial n. راسه و سطحه

Post interosseous branch. L_5 and T_1 , L_5 and T_1 , branch of Radial n.

Injuries of The Elbow joint

* Ligamentous Injuries:-

① Ulnar collateral lig. injury: السبب الرئيس هو الـ repetitive trauma

الدوینہ manual Workers اور فاسٹ فوڈ کے کثیر

* Sprain: bright signal $\leftrightarrow$ joint nor joint fluid lig. 11 w/ latex sprain 11

اوخته شویه او hazy * دروغن ای ligament * خن ای

* learn: Discontinuity: partial or Complete

Case 5: Sprain of no partial fluid MRI و كنهون كنه العلاج و

* Additional Injuries & Findings: Injury of Common Flexor/Ext. Origin.

Labrad

Discontinuity منقطع و متقطع med. epicondyle 11 اوله عنده

Retracted أولو تخنيده أولو فيه Abnormal signal و غير يکيوه مقلوع و کمانه

أرواح من bright signal خالٍ من الغا أو ال surrounding tissue

Common Flexor/Extensor origin = posterior iliac crest for

Elbow (5)

Complete lig. tear ولا إ ← لا إ في bright signal
 Sprain vs partial tear "تحت إ" Comp. tear "تحت إ" حاجة
 Complete lig. tear "تحت إ" cut إ
 injury إ Partial tear "تحت إ" MRS إ
 Ulnar Collateral lig. إ humerus, Ulna, Mid-partion.

⊗ Lat. Collateral ligament:-

sprain Tear: partial or Complete ⊕ Inj. of Common Ext. Origin

Tendon Injuries

⊗ Lat. Epicondyle:-

Tennis Elbow: Lat. Epicondylitis "تحت إ" 95% إ
 "تحت إ" 15% إ "تحت إ" Common Extensor tendon إ

Tendon strain: oedema, haze Common Extensor tendon إ

Tendon Tear: partial or Complete

"AVN. إ" Capitululum associated bone injury إ

⊗ Med. Epicondyle:-

Golf Elbow: Med. Epicondylitis "تحت إ" إ

Tendon Strain - Tear: partial or Complete

⊗ Clinicians إ Golf Elbow & Tennis Elbow إ

⊗ Biceps Tendon:- bulge إ tendon إ Clinically إ diagnosis إ retraction & buckling إ

⊗ Triceps Tendon: Tendon إ direct trauma إ Biceps tendon إ Flexion, Abduction إ FABs position إ

Cuts إ shaft of radius إ Biceps tendon إ Course إ



Nerve lesions and Entrapment Neuropathy

Ulnar n. لأنه موجود very superficial ويستأثر بال trauma

سبب الـ osteophytes or entrapment وخراج

irreversible nerve damage due to lack of early diagnosis

Ulnar n. and median n. Carpal tunnel

1- Normal Nerve يكون رهاى  فى T_1 ← لو حصل له injury هيكو ابيض

T_2 أدوات بياض أو STIR و T_2 تقوية ← n. thickening

← اللى هتشوفه أوضح في ال MRI هو ال Muscle changes Eng to n. injury

STIR is T_2 high signal in muscle acute injury

Chronic ال m. ۛ atrophy & fatty replacement ۛ

ابن T_1 و اسود T_2

④ Cubital Tunnel Syndrome: due to Ulnar n. entrapment

أكثر شيوعاً elbow أكثر Common بكمية أقل Carpal tunnel

Osteochondral Lesions

Capitulum - سرخاوا، پیرامون فیل ای lesion کی یاد

osteochondritis Dissecans as a Radiallucent area on X-Ray - 100%

* loose bodies $\rightarrow$ may be at AVN of $\approx$ capitulum

* AVN of Elbow "Capitulum" $\rightarrow$ panther's disease.

6/2014 8/9/16

Elbow (7)

* Indications:-
1- Pain 2- Trauma 3- Swelling 4- Osteoarthritis
also for X-Ray if not Osteoarthritis or essential for MRI if
hip replacement if not avascular necrosis if not
* Suspected inflammation or tumor → Contrast injection

ال Fat Bone marrow
epiphysis "المنطقة الطرفية"
ال T₁ و T₂ و T₂

- Axial Scout
- Coronal T_1 , STIR
- Axial T_1 , T_2 $\pm$ GE, PD, STIR
- Sagittal T_1 $\pm$ T_2 or GE

* FOV : 30-42 cm

Cerona STIR 11 April 2018

۱- اول فیلم تپش علیه هوای Coronal T₁

2. Cerebral STIR detects pathology of Cerebral T₂

3- لول Coronel STIR 11/20/2019, next: 11/20/2019 Coronel T, 11/20/2019

4- لولقيت pathology في ال Cerebral T₁ لا لازم نقسوفه عن ال Cerebral STIR

Pathology و ریسک های axial و sagittal (سی)

Anatomy of The hip

ball & socket ar. hip j.

Femoral head 40% in acetabulum

acetabulum depth labrum

95% of femoral neck is covered by synovium

head of femur is covered by art. cartilage

loose bodies in hip joint

periosteal reaction osteoma

joint covered by synovium

pubic ramus

iliopsoas m.

sartorius

Rectus Femoris

Vastus Lateralis

Tensor Fascia Lata

head of femur

pectineus m.

obturator internus m.

axial cut

1. Sartorius "Sart."

2. Rectus Femoris "RF"

3. Tensor FL "TFL"

4. Vastus lat. "VL"

G. max

obturator internus

Gluteal Maximus muscle

acetabular fossa

pubic ramus

pectineus

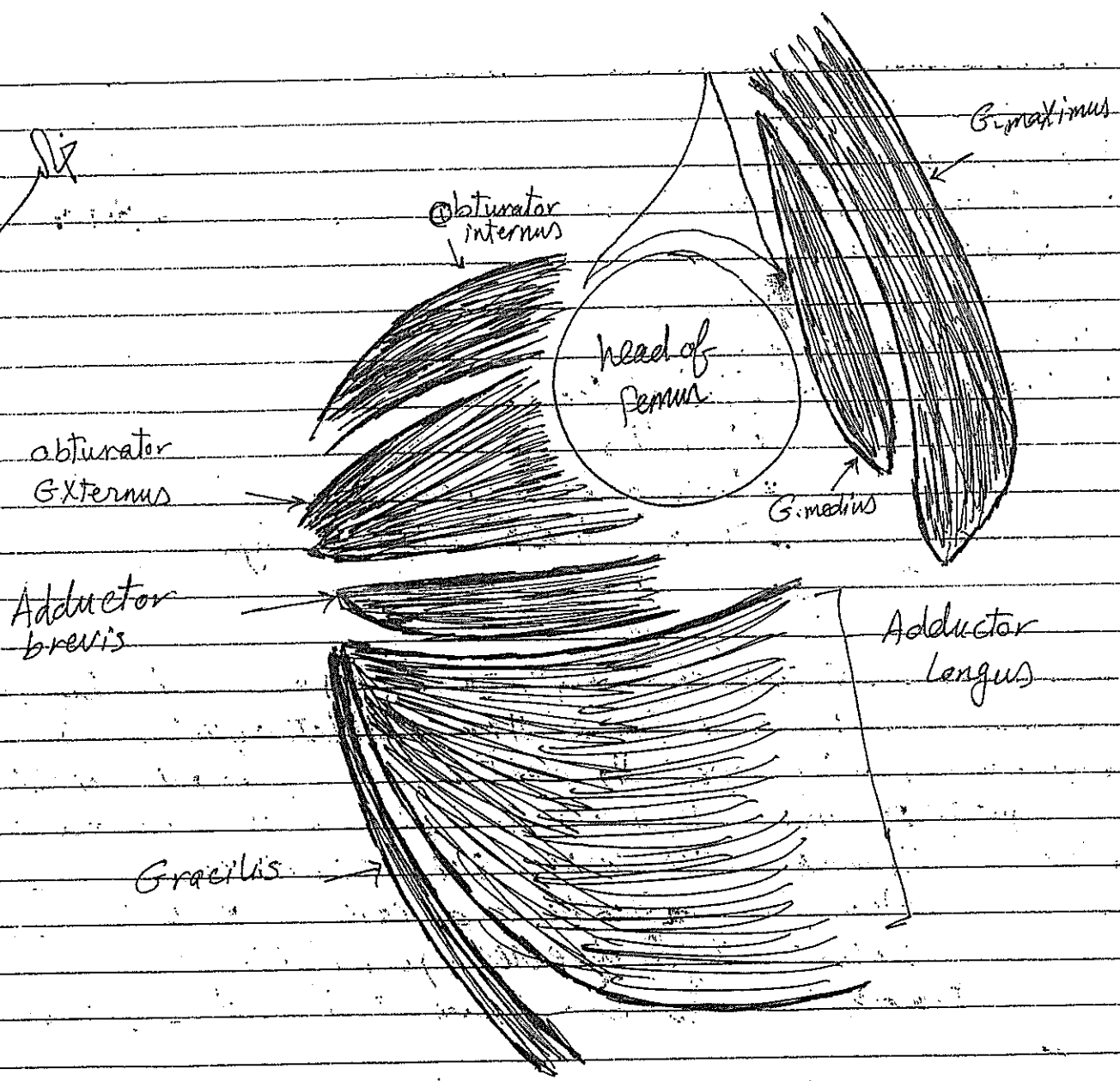
obturator internus

iliopsoas "agg"

iliopsoas bursa

trauma

2014



من فوقه عند @ الـ @ obturator internus و externus
 Adductor brevis "brevi's" الأول و هو الأكبر "longus"
 Gracilis كاله زى الفكة و نازلة لاسفل

G. minimus, G. medius & G. maximus

CT scan & MRI sequences for diagnosis of AVN. X-Ray & MRI sequences.

sequences: MRI sequences for diagnosis of AVN. dead & healthy bone area of hyperaemia.

* stages of avascular necrosis by MRI:-

Stage I: Bone marrow oedema. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

Stage II: Normal B.M. + line. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

Stage III: Fluid signal. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

Stage IV: Bone sclerosis. Sequences.

hip Bone marrow oedema. early stage of avascular necrosis.

Stage I. Fluid signal & bone sclerosis. intermediate stage of AVN.

late stage of hip AVN. 2nd osteoarthritic changes.



Stage II AVN. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

STAIR. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

Stage III AVN. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

STAIR. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

Stage I AVN. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

STAIR. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

STAIR. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

STAIR. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

STAIR. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

STAIR. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

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STAIR. Fluid signal in abnormal bone.

hip

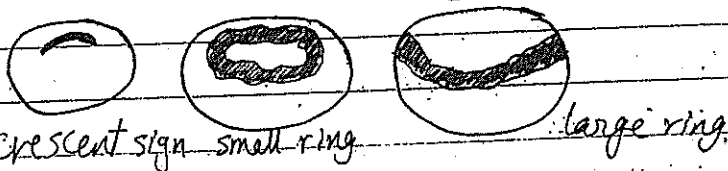
Prognosis based on lesion size & location. Lesion size: Weight bearing area of the head. Prognosis is better if lesion is less than 25% of the weight bearing area of the head.

Theory of AVN: Intraosseous pressure. Hip: Vessels in the femoral head. Necrosis: Core of the femoral head. Core decompression: Neck pressure.

Commonest site: ant. & lat. Prognosis: Med. & central.

Line: CT scan, MRI, X-ray.

or any line shape. Line: CT scan, MRI, X-ray.



hip AVN: acetabulum. Pathology: AVN.

Joint Effusion: hip AVN.

indications of MRI: hip AVN. X-ray: hip AVN. early AVN stages: hip AVN.

Bilat. hip AVN by X-Ray: MRI.

Stage IV: osteoarthritis.

joint effusion: hip AVN.

⊗ Transient Osteoporosis:-

Unknown aetiology Middle aged overweight males

migratory or transient $\leftarrow$ المرفقة هل المرفقة $\leftarrow$ osteoporosis or B.M. oedema

المرفقة $\leftarrow$ osteoporosis or B.M. oedema $\leftarrow$ osteoporosis or B.M. oedema

Usually Unilat. Resolves spontaneously in 6-8 months

الطريق $\leftarrow$ transient osteoporosis $\leftarrow$ transient osteoporosis

history of trauma $\leftarrow$ hip $\leftarrow$ femoral head and neck

No line $\leftarrow$ AVN $\leftarrow$ AVN

Bone scan $\leftarrow$ AVN $\leftarrow$ AVN

plain X-Ray $\leftarrow$ Transient osteoporosis

CT $\leftarrow$ Transient osteoporosis

MRI $\leftarrow$ Transient osteoporosis

STIR $\leftarrow$ Transient osteoporosis

axial $\leftarrow$ Transient osteoporosis

joint $\leftarrow$ Transient osteoporosis

effusion $\leftarrow$ Transient osteoporosis

minimal effusion $\leftarrow$ Transient osteoporosis

intertrochanteric area $\leftarrow$ Transient osteoporosis

shaft of femur $\leftarrow$ Transient osteoporosis

④ Transient Osteoporosis Vs Avascular Necrosis:-

* لو اتسالت في ال hip في الامتداد غالباً هنتسأل السؤال ده
* بعض في ال MRI لو بنى كط يبقى ده AVN اوفيش في Oedema شويه
* استنى شويه كمال ال Oedema تقل واصل MRI تاني وبنويف هل في line ولا
ا؟ " ان شاء الله " ال AVN بينا ال Oedema عادي مشوا necrosis نفسه
بين ال ال Oedema دي كتفي

head of femur - edema MRI و swelling
AVN - bone marrow necrosis
osteoporosis

migratory osteoporosis → ↑ bone uptake (وخی) Bone scan
Core decompression → Cortisone (وخی) AVN → ↑ bone uptake

* لوقت الانتعاش من جراحات الورك B.M. pedeme من الورك hip joints
AVN (AVN) والتهاب العظمي والتهاب العظمي

MRI follow up of hip and medications plan for migratory osteoporosis - line of treatment - swelling of hip and ANM of hip "hip surgery"

وفي دكتورته يقول @ دكتور احمد في Core decompression هو الأول لأن BM decompression
في reversible stage في العظام في decompression لأن إقتال أنه
hip في migratory osteoporosis ولتأتي فيه AVN أقل بكثير من
منه لأن AVN في late "التي فيه الخط" و"early" التي أنت
من عارف له تشخيص

⑤ Subchondral fracture :-

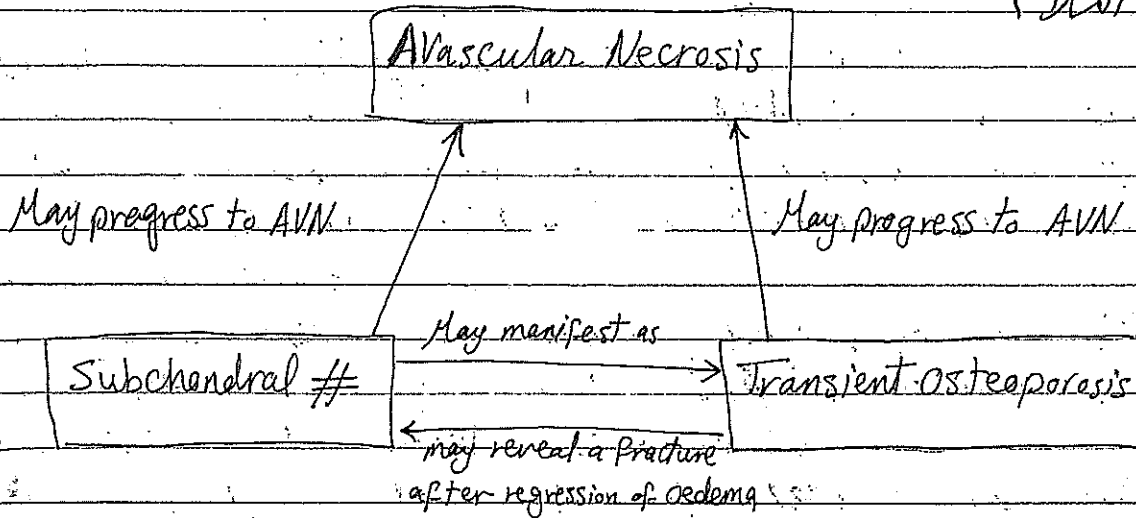
= لو في عظام الفخذ في الـ stress fracture غالباً يكون نتيجة الإعياء المفرط، وفالغاية
 تكون لو في عظام كغيره في الـ osteoporosis غالباً يكون نتيجة الـ B.H. Osteoporosis عينية هو الـ
 الـ Collapse of femoral head وفي الـ Osteoarthritis عينية هو الـ Fracture line
 الـ AVN وهو الخط يتأخر، line of hyperaemia، الـ Fracture line

④ Rapidly Destructive Osteoarthritis:

Rare disease in old women
→ rapidly progressive $\rightarrow$ severe osteoarthritis
stage IV AVN $\rightarrow$ severe joint destruction

Not a manifestation of early reversible

فصل ١٠ (١٠)



1. Subchondral # 2. migratory osteoporosis 3. AVN

Transient osteoporosis 4. Bone Scan 5. uptake 6. fracture 7. uptake

2014 10/10/14

Muscle sprains

7. Grades of Muscle Sprain:-

- I: Muscle oedema & preserved morphology

T_2 (ضخ) و T_1 (کشش) muscle است

- II: Disruption of up to 50% of muscle fibers & subacute blood at z site of tear.

هتلاقی. 61. في المusche و حيدر (أبيض)، د و (أبيض) T_2

- III: Complete muscle tear $\pm$ retraction & atrophy

هذا هو الـ bulk أقل مقارنة بالناحية التأسيسية normal

- anatomy class of 1st year students of the faculty of medicine -
Delayed muscle soreness syndrome ← sprain of the ligament

Fractures

- الفص الفخري الـ # ٢٥ هو الـ joint capsule والـ براها
 - الفص الفخري الـ ٢٦ : الـ floor of acetabulum والـ femoral head
 والـ joint
 والـ femoral neck والـ joint
 الـ acetabulum والـ intra articular # ٢٧

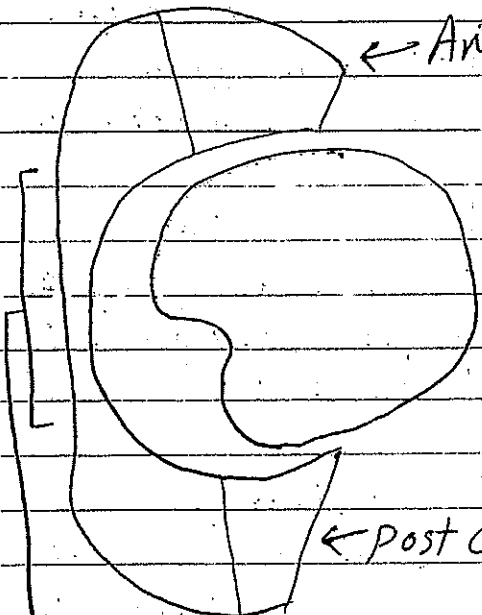
← Anti Column of the acetabulum ← السيف الى قدام

⑥ 12% low acetabular fractures

متشوقان بنی ال X-Ray " دکاترہ اُن کے وعظام کبار

من بيشفوقها "علما" واهل الوشكيت في acetabular //

للازم نقل العينات ، CT و MRI ReCon كومات



← Post Column ←

Quadrilateral plate "floor of the acetabulum"

مشهور قوی اور جلدی pathological fractures فی ال hip "Sims" اور فی ال

"أورام" Cancer as deposits

[illegible]

② **hip** : في حالة كثير العيانات يعني ما ال hip المص مص الحوض أو آلام ال hip النشمال هو الـ في ال pathology أصل والعين حالة ألم في المص مص كثير الـ مصل عليه .

* CT & MRI أول ما نلاحظه: bony lesion و extraosseous extension
tumors في العظام و extension

BM Osteoporosis MRI 16 is a good view stress # of 2 femoral neck 11 @
 11 is the line 11 is

practice 10/2/2020 in { MRI Hip Arthrography }

hip joint line
external rotation and abduction of thigh
20 ml saline
lidocaine 5 ml
Capacity under fluoroscopy
joint 20 ml
saline
and 14-16 cm diameter FOV
3-5 mm slice thickness

Sequences: T_1 & STIR "Sagittal, Coronal & Axial".

* Hip Arthrography is done to assess:-

1. General Abnormalities

2- loose bodies

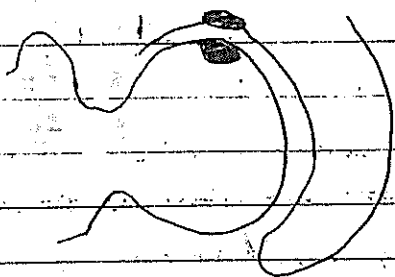
3- Osteo-chondral lesions

* Bursitis:-

Friction 15-20 bursa في ال hip ووظيفة ال bursa ال soft tissue ال bone ال
 G. Trochanter ال Greater trochanter bursa ال muscle ال med. ال Iliopsoas bursa ال joint ال Communicate ال effusion ال
 N.B. large hip effusion may be decompressed in the bursa as in cases of Rheumatoid arthritis.
 ال shoulder ال Iliopsoas bursitis ال joint Effusion ال

* Femoro-Acetabular Impingement:-

acetabulum ال Femoral head ال micro-trauma ال hip ال acetabulum ال
 Abnormal signal ال Femoral head ال lat. aspect of ال labral tear ال pain ↑ by hip flexion & internal rotation.
 osteoarthritis ال changes ال



* Osteoarthritis & Hip Effusion:-

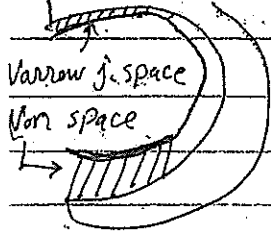
- Narrowing of the superior joint space
- Superiolat. migration of the femur
- Osteoporotic tipping
- Subchondral sclerosis
- Subarticular pseudocysts
- Effusion
- Vacuum phenomena

joint ال femoral head ال joint space ال

⑧ Avascular Necrosis Vs Osteoarthritis:-

head of femur OA femoral head only AVN acetabulum

joint space narrowing OA joint space narrowing AVN joint space narrowing



2ry osteoarthritis pseudocystic changes OA fissures

⑨ Loose Bodies:-

AE: Trauma Osteoarthritis synovial chondromatosis
pigmented Villo-Nodular Synovitis "PVNS" AVN
labral tears Arthritis: Gout, septic, Rheumatoid

MR I CT X-Ray loose bodies Cartilaginous Source Hip Arthrography MRI

* Osteochondromatosis:-

loose bodies

clinically loose bodies may cause: pain, locking, clicking or snapping "sound + pain"

* Synovial Osteochondromatosis:

metaplasia of subsynovial soft tissues → cartilage formation

Affects any joint "Hip, Knee, shoulder"

findings: - widening of the joint space "early finding"

- Bone erosions

- Intra-articular loose bodies

- 2ry osteoarthritic changes → narrowing of joint space

⊗ Femoral Neck Anteversion Angle :

ببساطة ما تعيب ال Femur وتظهر على الترابيز هتلاقى ال neck مرفوعه
فى الهواء

زمامه كنا بنقيسها بال X-ray وكانه تخرج ال عيار والكتور

دلوقتى بنعتمد بال CT ع العيار بنام على شعرة وتلق ال Scanogram

وتتأكد ان رجليه مظلوبيه جنب بعض قوى "باللى" وتأخد ال cuts فى ال hip

و cuts فى ال knee وبعد تمشق ال مظهر الكويس من بعض أوضاع

هتقى فى نص ال patella "ده واه" وتصور ال مراه طالع فيه ال femoral

neck "ده التاني" وتكونه ال femoral neck لو ده مفيش femoral head

بعد كده تأخد خط فى وسط ال Condyles وخط فى وسط ال femoral neck

وتأخد الخطوط وتقيس الزاويه بينهم

زمامه كنت تقدر تأخد الخطوط وتعيب هتلقه وعاء اسود مظهره بالاربع

دلوقتى ال CT مكنه ال الصريحه على بعض وببساطة تقدر تقيس الزاويه

بيد ال اثنين "الفتى بيصورها ويطلع ال عاكه ده كله"

فى normal values الزاويه دي والزاويه بتتغير فى كل ما ال واحد يكبر فى السن

0-1 y → 30-50°

2 y → 30°

3-5 y → 25°

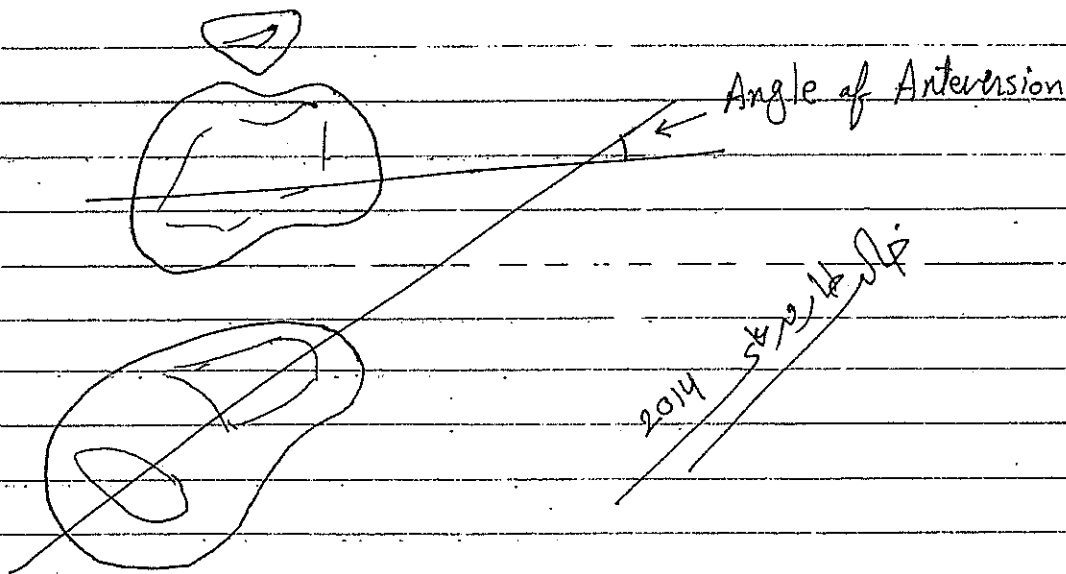
6-12 y → 20°

12-15 y → 17°

16-20 y → 11°

20 y → 8°

من الآخر ال adult حوالي 8°



Notes

Hip 18

MRI of The Wrist

⊕ Indications:

- Pain
- Swelling
- Trauma
- Suspected Inflammation or tumor

⊕ Technique:-

- fasting 4-6 hours if Contrast will be used
- supine position & hand beside the patient
- Surface Coil
- anatomical position
- Extremity & Kinematic MRI

⊕ protocol:-

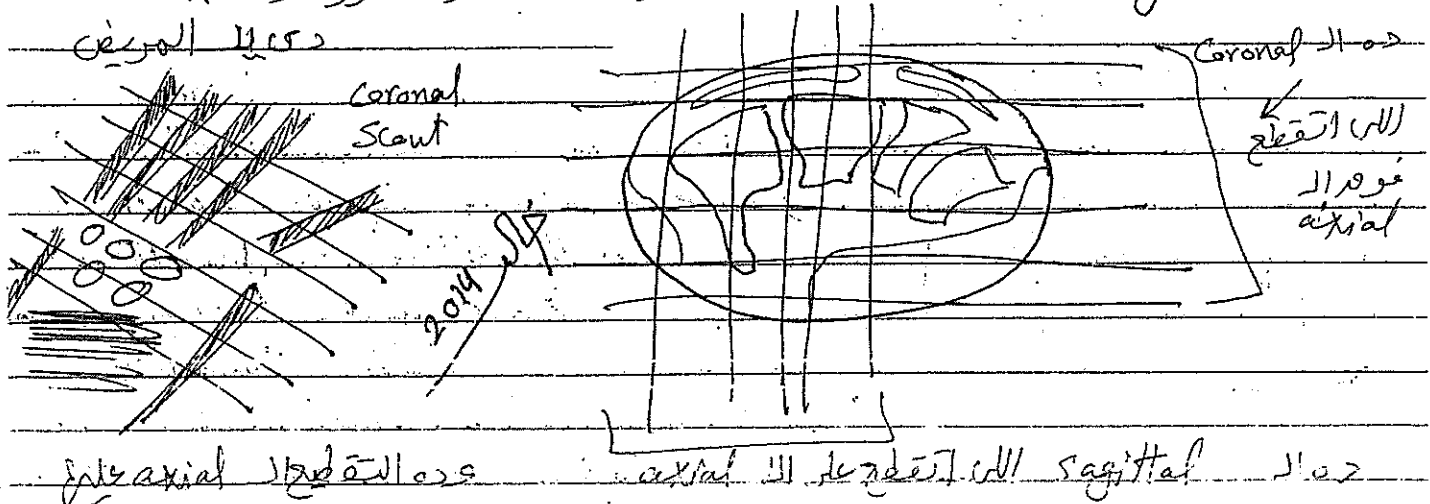
* FOV: must be small 8-12 cm

ال FOV لو كبير الصورة بتاع ال Wrist هتكون مش واضحة وبتعرق بتعرق
جانب ودي الماشكلة الرئيسية في فحص ال Wrist

* Sequences:-

- Coronal or Sagittal T₁ Scout
- Axial T₁, PD & T₂
- Coronal T₁, GE, STIR
- Sagittal T₂ or GE

ال Coronal STIR في ال Wrist مهم جداً "زي ما قلنا في ال hip"
بنأخذ Coronal scout ونقطع على axial وبنأخذ "axial" بنقطع على تاني
Coronal و Sagittal "ان شاء الله" ال Coronal Scout صورته وبنأخذ ال



ممكن بعد ما تخلص الفحص تيجي تسعين على ال Scaphoid "الأخضر" و زودهم
 أعضاء في ال Wrist وتكتب في ال Sagittal, Axial & Coronal

في ال micro-Coils ده Coil صغير زي ال Coin أو
 الحنية الفضية "الناس اللي تعاليمهم مجازي" تخطه على نقطة معينة انت
 عايز تشوفها وهو يطلع ال صور magnified و ال resolution PD
 له ده بيستخدم في ال Wrist وحسنه في ال ankle كلها

للتدقيق: ال T₁ ال Bone marrow أبيض وال PD نفس الكلام
 ال GE ال BM رمادي
 ال T₂ اسود
 ال STIR اسود فطيس في ال

Anatomy of the Wrist

ال Wrist كاله زى ال hip لازم تعرف ال possible lesions
 في ال Wrist وتصور عليه في عكس باقي ال joints "زي ال Knee وال Shoulder و
 ال ankle مثلا" لما كنتا بتقول هنشوف بايه في ال cuts كج في ال
 بتاعه كج ايه ال Abnormal ابتاعه
 هنا في ال Wrist هنكلم عن ال Bones و ال Tendons و ال Ligaments

① Bones of the Wrist:-

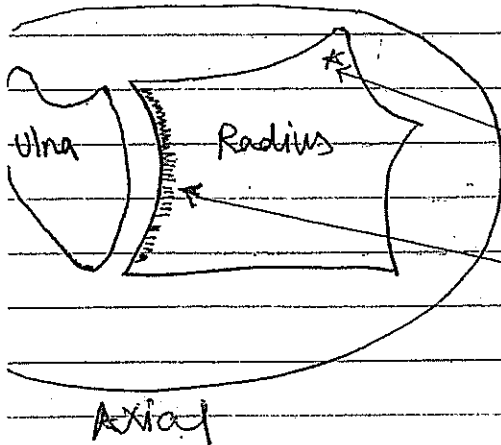
Distal Radio-Ulnar joint

Radio-Carpal joint

Mid-Carpal joint

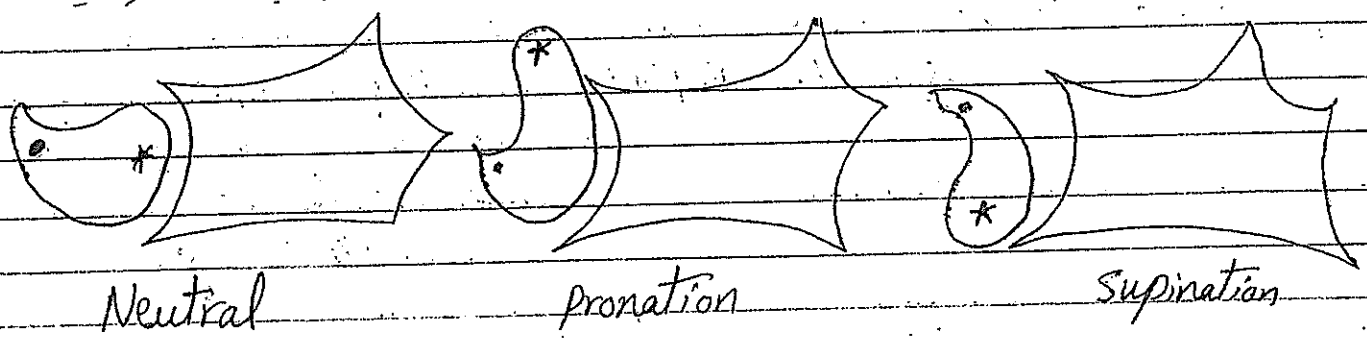
I Radio-Ulnar Joint

ال distal R-U joint هنشوفه كويس في ال Coronal وال axial
 ال radius فيه حته مزخرفة مشمتة ايه
 sigmoid notch ودي اللي بتدخل في ال
 Ulna وتدخل في ال Lister's articulation
 في علامه مميزة في ال axial وهي ال Lister's tubercle
 ودي في ال Wrist سمينه Sigmoid Notch
 باي ال دلوقة ودي في ال later
 ال Landmark ال tendon ال هنا



Wrist ②

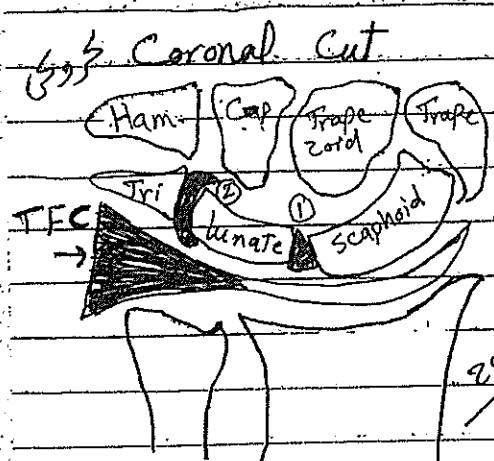
supination و neutral و pronation Radius و Ulna



Radius و Ulna Neutral
 pronation و Ulna
 Supination و Ulna
 Subluxation of R-U joint

II Radio-Carpal Joint

distal part of radius و articulation with Carpal bones
 Triquetrum و lunate و Scaphoid
 Coronal Cut
 Pisiform
 Capitate then hamate و Trapezoid و Trapezium

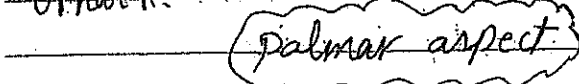
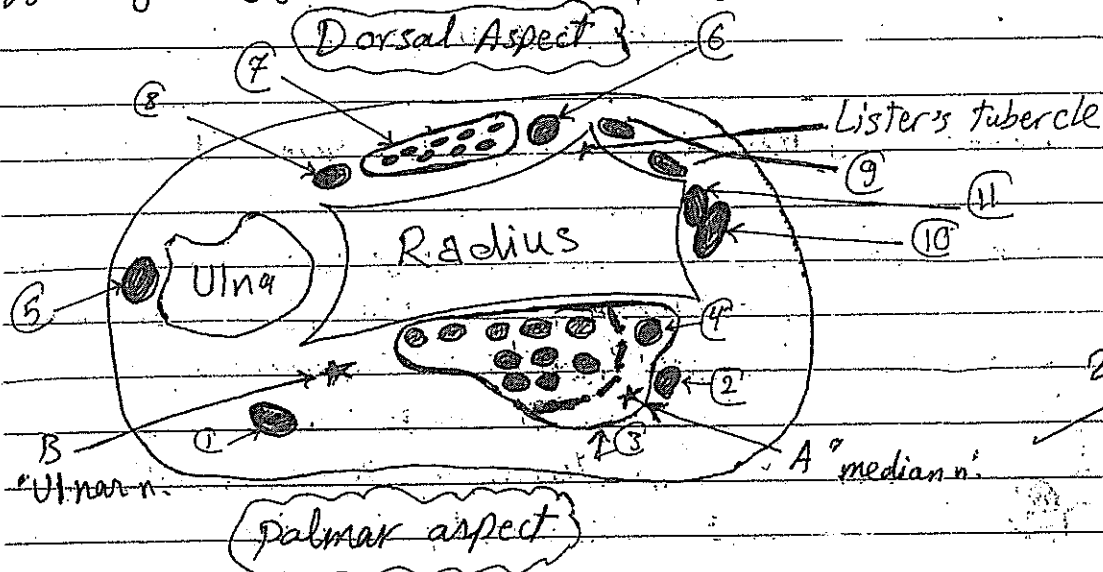


Triquetrum و lunate و Ulna و direct articulation
 Triangular fibro cartilage "TFC"
 ant. surface of Ulna و support
 carpal bones.

Inter-Carpal ligaments
 scapho-lunate lig. و lunate و scaphoid
 "triangular" Δ
 luno-Triquetral lig. و Triquetrum و lunate
 'horse shoe' C-shape

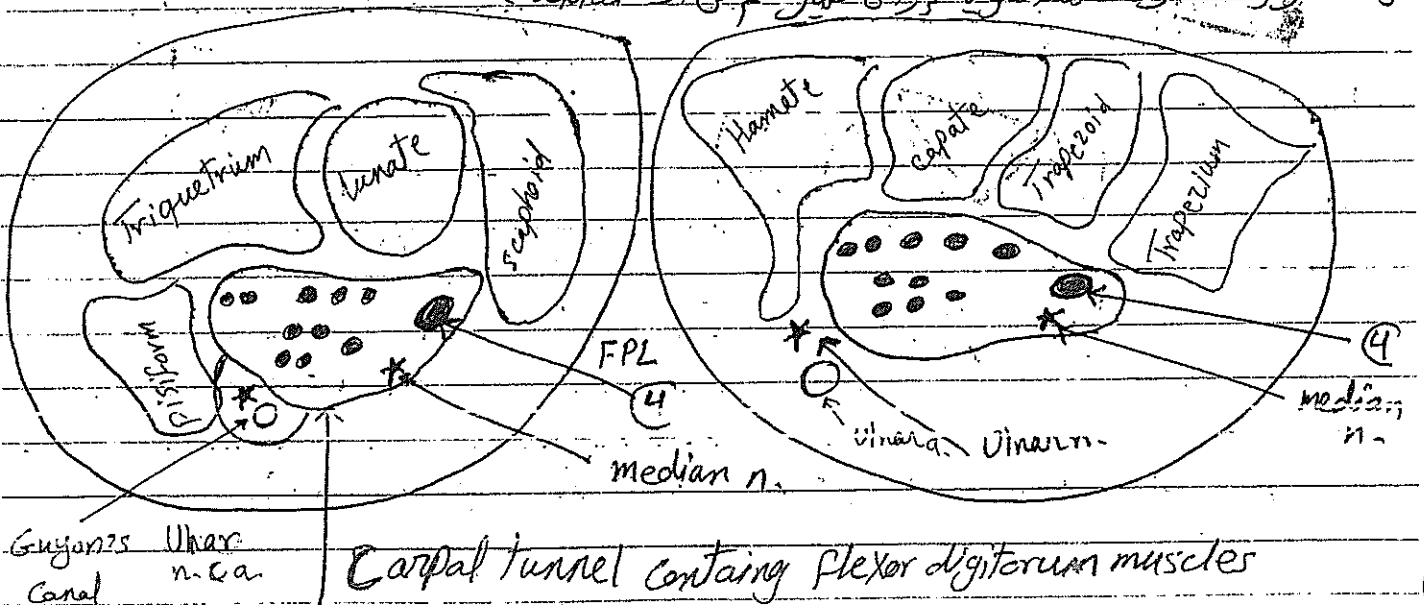
*Anatomy of Tendons of the Wrist:-

تندون ال Wrist في ال axial وال tendons التي في ال Fingers تندون
في ال sagittal 6 Dorsal Aspect



1. Flexor Carpi-Ulnaris (1) إلى Ulna من الجانب palmar aspect
 2. Flexor Carpi-Radialis (2) إلى Radius من الجانب palmar aspect
 3. Flexor Digitorum (3) Group من مجموع 4 tendons
 4. Superficialis من 4 superficial و Profundus من 4 deep
 5. Flexor group إلى Flexor Carpi-Radialis
 6. (A) Carpal Tunnel من 4 median nerve
 7. Flexor pollicis longus من 4 tendon إلى 1st metacarpal
 8. "لغة الصبي" "اللغة الحرة" (4)

لما نتحرك Cut تأتي distal ال radius & Ulna في تنقوا و يترال wrist bones
في الظهور "مترين" كما في صورة [زاوي تميزهم في ال axial]



Flexors Carpi Radialis & Ulnaris
 median nerve
 Carpal tunnel
 Flexor pollicis longus tendon

Dorsum
 muscle
 palmar

Flexor Carpi Ulnaris (5)
 Ulna
 FPL
 Extensor
 Dorsum of Radius

Extensor pollicis longus (6)
 Extensor digitorum mm. (7)
 Extensor digiti minimi (8)

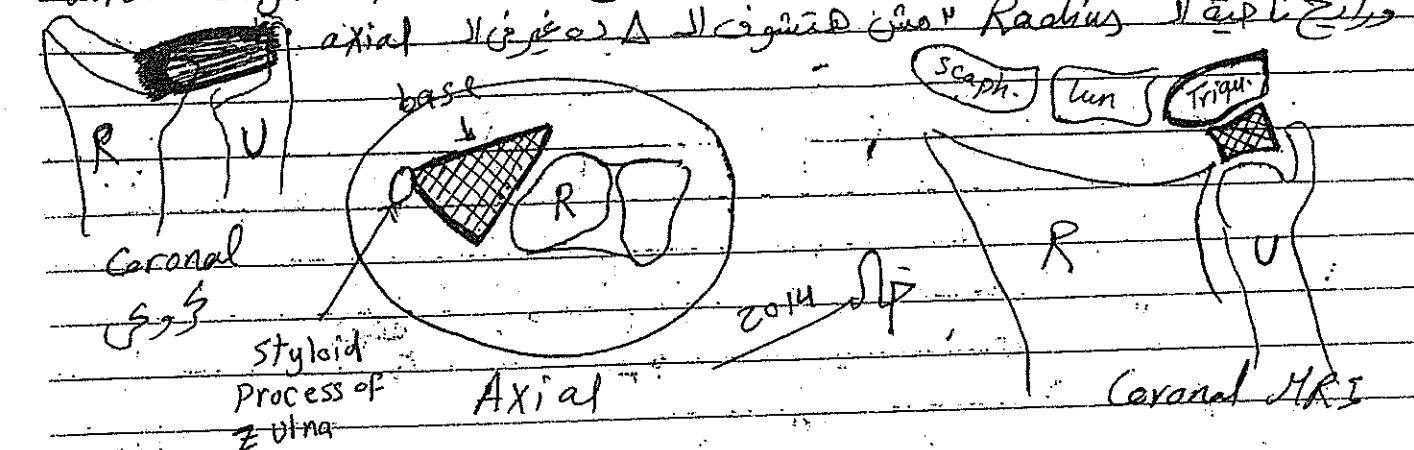
Extensor pollicis longus (9)
 Extensor digiti minimi (10)

Flexor Carpi radialis (11)
 Extensor
 Carpi Radialis longus & Brevis (9)

Extensor pollicis longus (10)
 Abductor pollicis longus (11)

Triangular Fibro Cartilage:- TFC

Ulnar Styloid process
 Radius



Coronal
 Radius

Complex Cartilage of the TFCC and TFC is
"as spine and disc like": Cartilage & Fibers in the
Cartilage and Fibrous Frame form

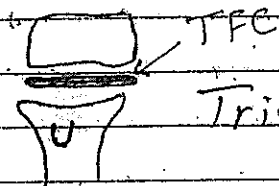
1) insertion jaw med. surface of π Radius 1) angle TFC 1)
stylloid process of π Ulna

very thin جِدَّةٌ , central portion الجزء الأوسط

Stabilization of distal Radio Ulnar joint // Δ P, so TFC //
pronation & supination // Δ tr joint // Δ Δ

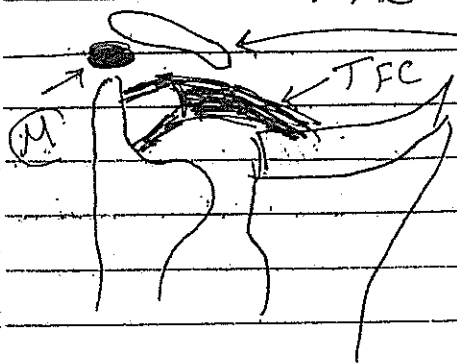
TFCC 11.15. Gula Extensor carpi ulnaris tendon 11

شخا الـ Coronal حذو قدام الـ Ulna "بس من لار قد غريغ" وبيغ وبيد الـ
Triquetrum والـ Lunate قدام "راجع الترسية"



Triquetrum في الاشارة الى شكله مثل السهم و Ulna في الاشارة الى شكلها مثل الحرف U

Arthorography تصوير في الـ TFC ما سأل في الـ Styloid process
Two fascicles الـ Tip و bare line الـ
والاخرى في الـ TFC الـ



prestyloid recess في الجوف
 meniscus Homologue (M) وهو في الجوف
 يقولوا انه كان زائدا في المفاصل التي ليس لها
 كالمفاصل التي في القدم ١٩ "مفاصل مفاصل في القدم"
 Ulnar styloid process prox وهو موجود في
 distally وال Triquetrum

④ Injury of The TFCC:-

TFCC Tear Ulna Trauma Degenerative tear (Radius) (Ulna)

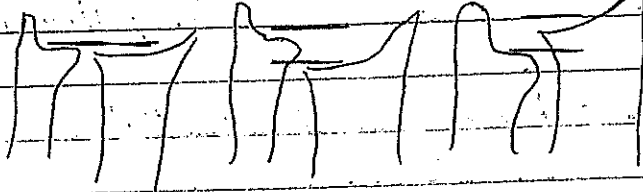
Coronal view Sagittal view TFC Tear

scapho-lunate & luno-Triquetral ligaments

MR Arthrography Tear Perforation

④ Ulnar Variance:-

Coronal view Ulna articular surface of radius



articular surface of radius Ulna +ve variance -ve variance

Normal +ve -ve Ulna TFCC Ulna TFCC pathology

Ulna-lunate Impingement \$: "Abutment \$" Ulna lunate TFCC Bone marrow Oedema

So components of this \$ are:-

- 1- +ve ulnar variance
- 2- Thin or Torn TFCC
- 3- lunate BM Oedema

⊗ Ulnar Impaction Syndrome:-

Excessive Ulnar +ve variance

Components: The same as Ulna-lunate impingement +
lunotriquetral ligamentous injury
Instability

⊗ Carpal Tunnel Syndrome:-

Tunnel syndrome of the median n.
 MRI

1- Swelling of the n. at the level of the Pisiform

2- Flattening of the n. at the level of the Hamate

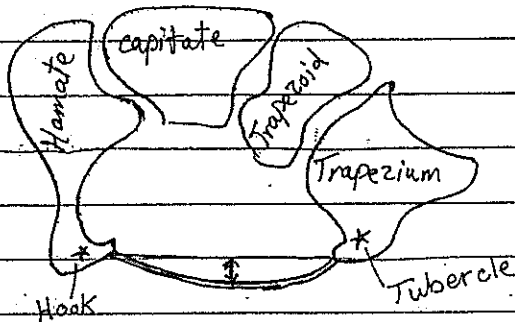


normal nerve

Abnormal signals

Carpal tunnel syndrome

(C T S)



Hamate

Trapezium

Tubercle

Hook

Flexor Retinaculum

Curve

Hamate

Trapezium

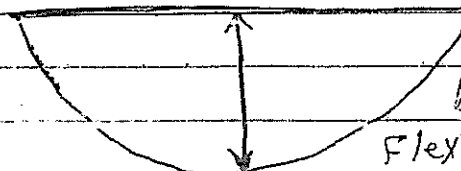
perpendicular distance

Nor.

Bowing of Flex Retinaculum



Nor



Bowing of Flex Retinaculum

* Causes:-

1. Idiopathic "The most common cause"
2. Tenosynovitis of the flexor tendons
3. Fractures → scarring within the tunnel
4. Inflamm. lesions → Rhe. arthritis, Gout or Granulomatous infection
5. Tumors of the median n: neurofibroma, Hamartoma, fibrolipoma
6. Tumors inside the tunnel: Ganglion, lipoma, hemangioma
7. Volume ↑ in the tunnel: acromegaly, hypothyroidism, D.M, SLE

من أسباب الإصابة بـ # في الـ Wrist هو # of hook of hamate و # of swelling of the n. و B.M. oedema و compression of the median n.

و الـ Fibrolipoma في الـ median n. يظهر في صور (axial و sagittal) و يظهر في الـ lipomatous tissue و يظهر في الـ sagittal

الـ Tenosynovitis في الـ Tendon و الـ chronic infection و الـ Granulomatous nature و الـ acute infection و الـ chronic infection

N.B. Ulnar Nerve:-

وهو عصب الـ Ulnar و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n.

1. Level of the Radius & Ulna و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n.

2. Level of the Hook of Hamate و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n.

3. Level of the Guyon's Canal و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n. و الـ Ulnar n.

Traumatic lesions of wrist

① Colle's #: distal radial # & dorsal angulation & radial shortening

post Traumatic B.M. Oedema distal radius # Ulnar Trauma Ulnar styloid process

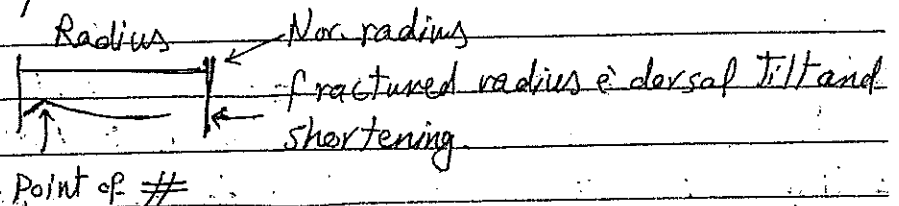
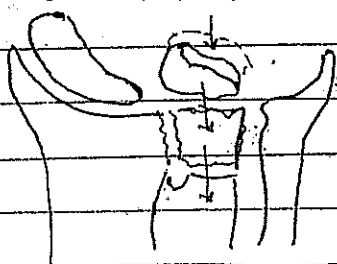
Subchondral # distal radius =

Rupture of TFC Ulnar styloid process # TFC # Rupture of TFC Tip of Ulna

② Die punch #: Depression # of the lunate fossa with proximal displacement of the lunate bone

radius distal & dorsal @ bony fragment lunate

- Intra-articular distal radial # of lunate fossa of the radius
- Dorsal displacement of the med. fragment
- Dorsal tilt & shortening of the radius

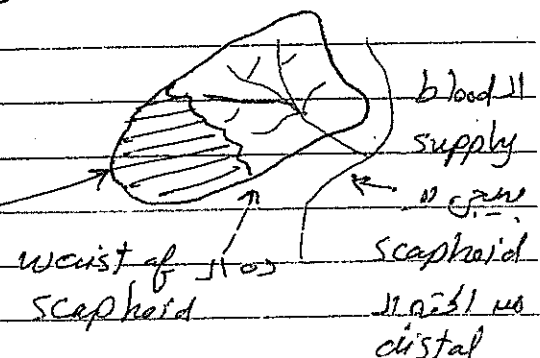


③ Scaphoid # :-

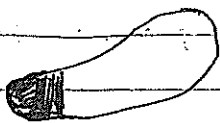
- 2nd most common # of the wrist
- Usually involves waist of scaphoid 70%
- Incomplete & tubercle # → Good prognosis
- Complete # are considered Unstable → 50% non-Union

* Complications: - AVN - Delayed Union
- Osteoarthritis
- Carpal tunnel Syndrome

Avascular Necrosis

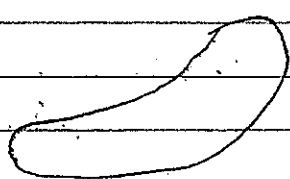


• لوقية: ال distal part متاع ال Scaphoid اسود T_1 لازم تبقي على ال
Cervical STIR وتكون في ال اسود يبقى حل AVN لو ابقي يبقى ده اسود
AVN في ال



Scaphoid ال Tip بتاع ال necrosis ال

* Nipple Sign "pointing proximal pole" [X-Ray] .



Nax.



Nipple sign

الجزء ال proximal يقع فيه AVN لكنه
من الأطراف فقط والجزء الوسطى في
فيشار إليه و printing لقوام زى ال
nipple في بينه ال non scaphoid
sign يكون في قوام ع → (

④ Avascular Necrosis of the lunate :- "Kienbock's disease" @ 10/11/16

* 20-40 yrs * male > female ☹️ * May be bilat.

* stage I: Nor. X-Ray, +ve bone scan, BM oedema by MRI

* Stage II: Sclerosis on X Ray & low signal T_1 & T_2 (T_2, T_1 small)

* Stage III: Fragmentation of Z lunate

* Stage IV: Fragmentation + Osteoarthritis

نوع ماده علاج: الجبريت وطلاءه
اولئقت الـ kumate ابين و مشهور في الـ X-Ray ابين و Stage II

④ Bone cyst:- مشهور قوی و بنیونی و کمر خالی یا practice
دی کور و لایه های خالی یا Carpal bones (کوبه اسود T_1 و آب پی T_2)
هم در آنجا که ظاهر می آید یا D.D. یا علل آن کمر بنیونی و پی AVN یا
و کل و این را به علاج میزنند.

④ Ganglion Cyst:-

Cystic swelling overlying a joint or tendon sheath

من واقع مشهوره: "التي تطلع في فم الربي" بتفهم كويس من الـ axial "fluid signal".

⑤ Value of Coronal Images:-

1. Triangular Fibrocartilage "TFC"
2. Ulnar Variance " and Ulnar impaction "
3. Scapholunate & lunotriquetral ligaments.
4. Fractures & AVN of the Carpal bones.
5. Arthropathy

* Value of Axial Images :-

- 1- Distal Radio-Ulnar joint
- 2- Carpal-tunnel & its contents "median n."
- 3- Flexor & Extensor tendons

④ Value of Sagittal Images:-

1. Tendons of fingers.
2. Confirm injury of TFC.

6/2014 *[Signature]*

Notes

Arthritis

④ Classification of Arthropathies:-

1. Polyarthritis of unknown aetiology "Autoimmune diseases"
2. Connective Tissue disorders.
3. Biochemical or Endocrinal arthropathy
4. Degenerative joint disease, Osteoarthritis "1ny & 2ny"
5. Arthritis: e inflammatory bowel disease
6. Infectious arthropathies & septic arthritis.
7. Traumatic arthritis
8. Neuropathic arthropathy
9. Neoplastic arthropathy
10. Miscellaneous diseases

I Polyarthritis of Unknown Aetiology:-

1. Rheumatoid Arthritis "RA"
2. Juvenile RA "JRA" + Still's disease
3. Ankylosing Spondylitis "AS"
4. Psoriatic arthritis
5. Reiter's Syndrome
6. Others.

II Connective Tissue diseases "Acquired":-

1. Systemic lupus Erythematosus "SLE"
2. Progressive Systemic Sclerosis "Scleroderma"
3. Polymyositis & Dermatomyositis.
4. Necrotizing arteritis & other forms of vasculitis:
 - a) Poly-arteritis Nodosa "PAN"
 - b) Hypersensitivity Angitis
 - c) Wegener's granulomatosis

أدب/عروج وفتوح

III Biochemical & Endocrinal Arthritis:-

- 1- Gout
- 2- Chondrocalcinosis "pseudo Gout"
- 3- Alkaptonuria, Ochronosis
- 4- Haemophilia
- 5- Sickle cell disease
- 6- Hyper-parathyroidism
- 7- Acromegaly
- 8- Thyroid acropathy
- 9- Hypothyroidism
- 10- Scurvy & Hypervitaminosis C

← EKS

IV Degenerative joint Disease: Osteoarthritis & Osteoarthritis:-

- 1- Inj OA
- 2- 2ry OA
- 3- Erosive OA

V Arthritis with Inflammatory bowel disease:-

- 1- Ulcerative colitis
- 2- Regional enteritis
- 3- Whipple's disease
- 4- Sjogren's disease
- 5- Sarcoidosis

VI Infectious Arthritis:-

- 1- Bacterial
- 2- Viral
- 3- Fungal
- 4- Rickettsial
- 5- Parasitic

VII Traumatic Arthritis

VIII Neuropathic Arthropathy:

- 1- Syringomyelia
- 2- Meningiomyelocele
- 3- Spina bifida
- 4- Spinal Trauma
- 5- Neurological diseases
- 6- Congenital insensitivity to pain
- 7- Intra-articular steroid injection
- 8- Diabetes Mellitus
- 9- Brain injury
- 10- Leprosy

IX Neoplasms:-

- 1- Synovial Sarcoma
- 2- Synovial lipoma
- 3- Synovial hemangioma
- 4- plexiform neurofibroma
- 5- Synovial Chondrosarcoma
- 6- primary juxta-articular bone tumors "Capsule & Tendon sheath"
- 7- Metastatic malignant tumors
- 8- leukaemia, lymphoma & multiple myeloma

X Miscellaneous Disorders:-

- 1- pigmented Villous-Nodular synovitis "PVNS"
- 2- Synovial Osteochondromatosis
- 3- Synovial Arterio-venous malformation
- 4- Behcet's Syndrome
- 5- Avascular necrosis of the bone
- 6- Juvenile Osteochondritis
- 7- Osteochondritis Dissecans
- 8- Hypertrophic Osteoarthropathy

⊕ X-Ray "Roentgen" Features of Joint diseases:-

- 1- Juxta-articular osteoporosis
- 2- Joint space widening "early finding of hyperaemia & Effusion"
- 3- Joint Effusion.
- 4- Loss of bone density "early of hyperaemia & late of treatment itself
eg. Cortisones or Ⓢ Disuse atrophy of joint pain"
- 5- Joint space narrowing "later finding of cartilage damage & bone changes i.e bone erosion"
- 6- Articular erosions
- 7- Bone resorption
- 8- Bone Sclerosis
- 9- Osteophytes "sign of OA"
- 10- Periosteal reaction "non-specific sign"
- 11- Soft tissue calcification
- 12- Subluxation
- 13- Dislocation
- 14- Dis-organization
- 15- Ankylosis. "loss of joint line + Total occlusion of the joint"

I polyarthritis of Unknown Aetiology

II Rheumatoid Arthritis :- "RA"

* Chronic Non-suppurative inflam.

مُزمنة غير فُوقية التهابية (40) و (25) أكثر في النساء من الرجال

* Classical RA :-

"Radiologist is the Best Clinician"
 "Clinical"
 "no detailed history"
 "no detailed history"

- Morning stiffness

- pain or tenderness in at least one joint

- Soft tissue swelling in at least one joint

- Symmetrical joint swelling on both sides

dominant hand
 RA symmetric
 RA symmetric

- subcutaneous nodules

- At X-Ray : loss of bone density

* Rheumatoid factor :- RF

RF is an antibody in serum
 RF is an antibody in serum

90% in RA

synovial fluid
 RF in blood

N.B. RF is also +ve in :-

- SLE - Scleroderma - Dermatomyositis - polyarteritis Nodosa

- 4% of Normal population

early, late & very late changes
 RA

* Early changes :-

- peri-articular osteoporosis at hyperaemia & disuse

joint
 joint

sign
 RA

- Widening of the joint space : at joint effusion or synovial hypertrophy

- peri-articular soft tissue swellings at effusion, synovitis & oedema

"X-Ray"
 clinically

RA joints affected "the fingers" in the early stages of the disease
 small joints → Metacarpophalangeal "MCP" & Proximal Interphalangeal "PIP", Carpometacarpal, wrist & Distal Radio-ulnar joint
 MCP & PIP

Extra-articular manifestations of RA → Osteoporosis → Non-specific changes in the bone
 Clinical presentation of RA → "Clinical presentation of RA"

Bone erosion → Bone erosion → Synovial pannus → Synovial hypertrophy
 Radial aspect → Early bone erosion → 5th metatarsophalangeal joint early

* Late changes:-

- Bone erosions
- Joint space narrowing
- Subluxation
- Ulnar deviation
- Soft tissue atrophy

RA →

* Felty's Syndrome:-

RA → Variation 5

* Triad: Rheumatoid Arthritis

- Splenomegaly
- Low WBC's Count

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⊗ Diagnostic Landmarks of RA:-

- Bone Erosions
- Joint space narrowing
- Destruction of the articular surfaces
- Subluxation & Ulnar Deviation

erosions in RA MRI و T2 و T1 early sequences
necrosis in RA MRI و T2 و T1 early sequences

N.B. Joint space narrowing without erosions is almost pathognomonic to RA

OA و RA joint space narrowing و Osteophytes
RA و OA joint space narrowing و Osteophytes

MRI و Synovium و Synovial thickening & enhancement = RA
MRI و Synovium و Synovial thickening & enhancement = RA

⊗ Deformities in Rheumatoid Arthritis:-

- * Swan Neck deformity: Flexion of the DIP & Extension of the PIP
- * Boutonniere deformity: Extension of the DIP & flexn of the PIP
- characteristic of RA: Boutonniere deformity
- "Button deformity" Boutonniere
- "Boutonniere deformity" Swan neck
- metacarpophalangeal joints → RA: Ulnar deviation
- RA: Ulnar styloid process

⊗ Very late changes:-

- Ery Osteoarthritis
- Bony Ankylosis
- Arthritis Mutilans

Arthritis Mutilans

* Rh-A. in the Ankle Joint:

Calcaneus ال tendon Achilles ال
Retrocalcaneal Bursa ← Bursitis
R.A. ال
Bursa ال
B.M. Oedema
MRI ال Ankle ال
Ankle MRI ال
lesion ال ankle ال MRI ال indicated

⊗ Juvenile MRI with Rice Bodies:-

loose Bodies in joint space
Knee ال
joint space ال
effusion ال
Rice bodies
synovial osteochondromatosis
Diffuse thickening & Enhancement of the synovium i.e. sign of inflammation

⊗ RA in the spine:-

Cervical Vertebrae
Atlanto-Axial articulation
erosion
odontoid process
C4-5 subluxation
Facet joints
fusion
erosive changes
Bamboo sign: Complete fusion of ant. & post. elements in ankylosing spondylitis

[2] Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis "JRA" :-

RA presentation لا يمكن ان يكون RA

* JRA manifestations :-

- 1- periosteal Reaction is frequent
- 2- Monoarticular disease "more common"
- 3- premature appearance of ossification centers.
- 4- Overgrowth of the epiphysis & early fusion

periosteal Reaction لا يمكن ان يكون periosteal Reaction

premature appearance of the O.C. زيادة الارتفاع Hypertrophy

overgrowth of epiphysis

non-specific R.A. manifestations

juxta articular osteoporosis

R.A. -ve Rh. Factor

very aggressive disease

Ulnar deviation & subluxation etc deformities

erosion of bones synovial thickening

MRI synovium

* JRA in knee :-

- High signal joint effusion

- Meniscal hypoplasia

- Widening of the intercondylar notch

clinical picture hemophilia

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spine Trauma Calcified disc
vertebrae

من المفاصل (joints) التي لا تسمح بالحركة فقط هي المفاصل السطحية (facial joints) والعملاق (glenohumeral joint).

ال joints الكبيرة غالباً تتغيرت كما نرى واد هو ال hip bilat. symm. O.A. يكون ال narrowing of a joint space ال narrow f. space واضح فيه ال view ال erosion & osteophytes و ال view ال SI J. و ال narrow f. space واضح فيه

1- MR 5 في حال الـ A.S. تقر بآمال الوتر قيمه اكبر الـ 5 J هتتخوف الـ pathological changes كى الـ غير متفهم الـ non-specific

[4] psoriatic changes of joints :- "psoriatic Arthritis"

osteoarthritis plus psoriasis 11 months 7% Gdp.

- غالباً بيض و DLP "قریب ہوا" nails

skin changes and clinically in the perineum.

* pencil in cup deformity:-

distal end. middle phalanx

115 mm base 2250 distal phalanx 16

"كأننا قدام من مقلوب، هو اقلنا كيا"

NO: Osteoporosis

joint space narrowing

- Ulnar deviation

* Sailor's finger : also known as diffuse thickening of the finger DIP erosion

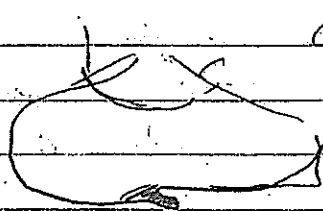
* Psoriatic changes of the spine :-

Non-marginal synchrismaphytes → vertebra II (Cervical vertebrae)

تحتوي الناحية الثانية هذه المقبرة بين وبين الـ *osteophytes* العادية

* Psoriatic Sacroiliitis: Asym. Stitis. AS
clinical + lab. Unilat. sacroiliitis clinical
MRI shows

* Calcaneal psoriatic OA:



calcaneal spur
calcaneus
Calcaneal spur
erosion
hazy cortical line
associated soft tissue oedema & swelling

Achilles
Calcaneum
bone erosion
Bursitis
Calcaneum
Reiter's
psoriasis
Bone erosion

5 Reiter's Syndrome:

Triad: - Urethritis
- Arthritis
- Conjunctivitis

skin lesions
self limited
disease
AVN
steroid

Reiter's
R.A.
periarticular swelling & periarticular osteoporosis
joint space narrowing & destruction

Heels, Toes & Sacroiliac joint
Reiter's

Tendon Calcification is seen in Reiter's & shoulder of supraspinatus tendon in "CT and X Ray".

osteophytes are seen in syndesmophytes in spine. "vertebrae" are affected in "psoriasis" and the clinical picture is as follows.

psoriasis is seen in sacroiliac joint. D.D. of Sacroiliitis

Ankylosing spondylitis "Usually bilateral"

psoriatic arthritis

Reiter's Syndrome

Arthritis is inflammatory bowel disease

Reactive arthritis (joint disease) is seen in A.O.A.

Calcaneus is affected in Reiter's & is seen in

Calcaneal spur and is seen in Reiter's and is seen in

Bone erosions, density & size of the also in Calcaneal spur

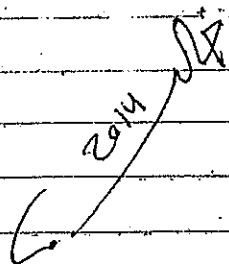
spur, fluffy periosteal new bone formation

also in R.A. and spur is seen in

periosteal reaction and bone erosions also

Calcaneus is affected in "psoriasis" and is seen in

clinical picture and site of attachment of Achilles tendon



II Connective Tissue Disorders "Acquired"

I Systemic Lupus Erythematosus "SLE":

Clinical features of SLE: erosions, Reducible Malalignment (joints), bony soft tissue malalignment, Swan Neck deformity, "deformity".

Bone infarction, AVN, humerus or femur, head, shaft, Chinese figures.

AVN of head "humerus or femur": Collapse of head, fragmentation, fissures, bone sclerosis, 2ry O.A. Steroids, disease.

II Scleroderma:-

Resorption of the terminal phalanges, Soft tissue calcification, joint capsule, tendon, "Bone Resorption", "Calciophaty jaw Gout".

Scleroderma, digital arteries, BVs, "CT angiography", arches.

N.B. Mixed Connective Tissue Disorders:-

Rheumatoid arthritis, Scleroderma, Signs of R.A., Resorption of the distal phalanges.

④ Arthritis with Inflammatory Bowel diseases:-

Arthritis associated with IBD
Sacroiliitis
clinically

2014

Biochemical & Endocrinal Arthritis

④ Gout:

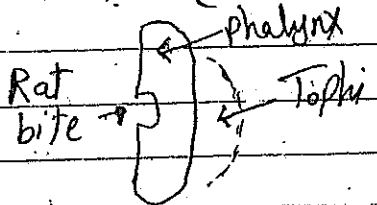
↑ Uric acid level in the blood "hyperuricaemia" either due to ↑ production or ↓ excretion → Deposition of Uric acid in joints → Gouty Arthritis.

Soft tissue swelling in joints
(Ankylosis & Deformities) ← Uric acid Crystals
(erosions) ←

RA and Gout in the same patient

clinical features of Gout "Gouty tophi" are nodules of uric acid crystals in the joints (Tophi) inflamed

overhanging edges or sharply margined erosions & sclerotic rim (Rat bites)
Soft tissue nodules in joints (Tophi)
Calcification in Tophi
erosions in scleroderma



well defined erosion

elbow in Gout Tophi

menisci, Capsule

well defined erosion in Gout
Soft tissue swelling
Calcification

Gout is a disease characterized by the deposition of uric acid crystals in the joints. It is diagnosed by X-Ray, MRI, and CT. Clinical features include joint pain, swelling, and redness. Arthritis is a general term for joint inflammation, while Gout is a specific type of arthritis. Clinical diagnosis is based on the presence of uric acid crystals in the joint fluid.

* Chondrocalcinosis: Pseudo Gout

Calcium deposition in Cartilage eg. meniscii

* Conditions associated with Chondrocalcinosis:

- Pseudo Gout
- Hyperparathyroidism
- Osteoarthritis
- Ochronosis
- Gout
- Hemochromatosis
- Wilson's disease
- Acromegaly
- Hypophosphatasia

Calcification of Cartilage is a common finding in the knee joint. It is associated with Pseudo Gout. Clinical features include joint pain, swelling, and redness. Laboratory tests show elevated uric acid levels. X-ray shows characteristic "pencil-in-socket" deformities.

CPPD is a disease characterized by the deposition of Calcium Dihydrate pyrophosphate crystals in the joints. It is associated with Pseudo Gout. Clinical features include joint pain, swelling, and redness. Laboratory tests show elevated uric acid levels. X-ray shows characteristic "pencil-in-socket" deformities.

Hyaline Cartilage is a type of cartilage found in the joints. It is associated with Pseudo Gout. Clinical features include joint pain, swelling, and redness. Laboratory tests show elevated uric acid levels. X-ray shows characteristic "pencil-in-socket" deformities.

* Ochronosis:

Ochronosis is a disease characterized by the deposition of dark yellow-brown pigment in the skin and joints. It is associated with Pseudo Gout. Clinical features include joint pain, swelling, and redness. Laboratory tests show elevated uric acid levels. X-ray shows characteristic "pencil-in-socket" deformities.

④ Hemophilia:-

"elbow & Ankle" Knee joints, no joints A & B sex linked disease males only changes

bony changes males & females

hemorrhage bony changes intercondylar notch, subperiosteal area, intra-osseous and intra-articular & Epiphyseal hage

distended joint, bone erosions, thickened synovium

enlargement or widening of the intercondylar notch bone erosion

Rare lesions (lytic & cystic) intraosseous hemorrhage

Rare periosteal Reaction subperiosteal hemorrhage

epiphyseal hemorrhage epiphysis

* Hemophilic Pseudo Tumor:-

mass jaw subperiosteal hemorrhage clinical & history no hemophilic malignant tumors "Osteosarcoma" Femur & iliac bone

* Hemophilic Arthropathy:-

Hemosiderin joint history pigmented villous Nodular synovitis "pvn's"

NB Tibiofibular slant: Ankle valgus "bilateral"

history hemophilia

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]

② my Degenerative Arthritis:-

Bilat. degenerative changes hips & knees vs; degenerative O.A. & classic scoliosis

أنه مثلاً الورقة التي يادده بيكون عامل $\frac{1}{2}$ على الناقص

[illegible]

Atypical Age "eg. 20 yrs"

A Typical appearance

* Aetiology: Trauma, Infection, AVN, CPPD, RA, Hemophilia, Acromegaly

Charcot Arthropathy:-

joint pain sensation $\rightarrow$ Neuropathic Arthropathy $\rightarrow$ multiple microfractures $\leftarrow$ repetitive minor trauma

multiple microfractures ← repetitive minor trauma (falls, dislocations, loss of proprioception in 7 joints) diabetic neuropathy

(loss of proprioception in 7 joints) diabetic neuropathy 11.05.14

Causes: D.M. "feet", Syring "shoulder joint", Syphilis "hip joint"

X-Ray Findings:

Diabetes $\rightarrow$ 5 Ds

Disorganization due to joint "أو trauma" ال

Value of SI as a factor, Bone Debris will lead to Bone Destruction due to

بزرگوار! Bone Density في العظام يزداد ونسبة الالف في كل دول يزداد Deformity

* osteolytic and sclerotic new bone

* مرض التهاب العظام D.M. التهاب تقوي في Osteomyelitis ولا يُعرف تقوي

* X-Ray 14 foot 11 inch 2000/01

Infections of the Musculoskeletal System

- * Bone Infection: Osteomyelitis
- * Joint Infection: Septic Arthritis
- * Soft tissue Infection: Cellulitis & Soft tissue Abscess
- * Mixed: 2 or more of the above

④ Route of Infection:

1. Hematogenous i.e. Septic focus
2. Contagious infection
3. Direct Implantation: Trauma or Surgery

④ Host Common Organisms:-

- * Non-specific: Staph & strept
- * Specific: TB, Brucellosis, Fungus

④ Pathogenesis:-

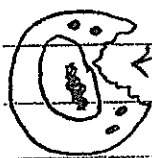
medulla → Cortex → periosteum → medulla → spread
 1-2 weeks → changes in bone → latent period

④ Acute Osteomyelitis:- A.O.M.

bone changes → Abnormal soft tissue smelling
 intermuscular fat planes → effacement
 destruction of bone → lysis
 areas of bone resorption → Thinning & Elevation of periosteum
 Bone resorption

↑ periosteal elevation Resorption → bone hypervascularity
 inflammation → focal ↓ in the bone density → wash of calcium

Cortical Tunneling هو اختراق الـ cortex و infective pathogenetic و serpiginous pattern و rapid progressive course و cortical interruption و hazy و active inflammatory process
 CT في الـ axial cut و serpiginous tunneling و axial cuts و intramedullary enhancement و active inflammatory process



MRI و Bone Scintigraphy و infective X-Ray و Fluid Signal Line و hyperemia و edema و cortical interruption و extension of infection into soft tissue



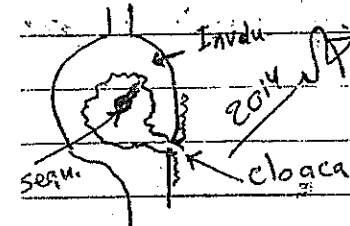
hematogenous spread of O.M. و metaphysis

Chronic Osteomyelitis: C.O.M. و A.O.M. و Bone Resorption "osteolysis" و active infection و "sclerosis" و new bone formation و healing

* Involucrum: Periosteal new bone formation "in a solid or cloaking pattern" و bone

* Sequestrum: Detached necrotic bone "after 30 days" و blood

* Cloaca: Defect in E-Cortex through which dead bone gets out و sinus و necrotic bone



Sinography جزيء في sinus اللى في الجدار وصور

MR في Fluid signal في اللى active infect. اللى sequestrum و اللى T₂ و T₁ و oedema and hyperemia اللى dead bone اللى sequences اللى thickening اللى STIR اللى (Surrounding soft tissues) اللى details

Classic C.O.M. اللى A.O.M. اللى MRI اللى

Special forms of Osteomyelitis

① Sclerosing Osteomyelitis of Bone :- اللى skull & mandible اللى sclerosis اللى inf.

② Subacute Osteomyelitis "Brodie's Abscess" :- اللى abscess اللى metaphysis اللى sclerosis اللى edges اللى tunnelling اللى clinical اللى sclerosis

③ T.B. Osteomyelitis :- اللى Hematogenous spread from a T.B. focus → Metaphysis. اللى pure osteolytic اللى periosteal new bone formation اللى cold abscess اللى clinical

N.B: Spina Ventosa: T.B. dactylitis in a child → expanding ↑ bone density of bone اللى pharynx اللى D.D: acute O.M. Trauma.

(3) B. Infecti

Inflammatory Joint Disease "Septic Arthritis"

- * May be of hematogenous spread "more in children" or spread from an adjacent Osteomyelitis.
- * Types: - Non-Specific Pyogenic Arthritis "staph."
- specific arthritis "T.B."

2014 *SP*

Pathogenesis:-

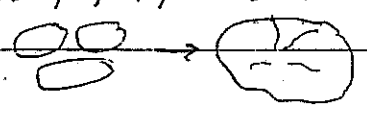
Synovial Effusion $\rightarrow$ Synovitis $\rightarrow$ Synovium $\rightarrow$ joint swelling
 articular Cartilage $\rightarrow$ joint space narrowing
 Narrowing of joint space $\rightarrow$ Cartilage $\rightarrow$ infection
 articular Cortex $\rightarrow$ erosion
 Fibrin $\rightarrow$ "joint stiffness" $\rightarrow$ Ankylosis
 Deformity $\rightarrow$ Obliteration of joint space

Radiographic features of septic Arthritis:-

- * Early: soft tissue swelling around the joint & effusion inside joint
- * Hyperemia
- * localized Osteoporosis
- * Bone erosions
- * joint space narrow
- * articular Cortex
- * "If Not well treated" Deformity & Ankylosis

X-Ray $\rightarrow$ Sclerosis, bone erosions
 Reactive sclerosis $\rightarrow$ healing
 Both sides of Bone $\rightarrow$ arthritis $\rightarrow$ Osteomyelitis

N.B. Soft tissue Infection: $\rightarrow$ hypoechoic area $\rightarrow$ CT $\rightarrow$ hypodense area
 marginal enhancement $\rightarrow$ soft tissue $\rightarrow$ MRI $\rightarrow$ diffuse fluid signal
 loss of fat planes between mm $\rightarrow$ periosteum $\rightarrow$ skin $\rightarrow$ muscles



④ B. Infectn

Bone Tumors

* Imaging Modalities:-

- plain X-Ray ✓
- Conventional Tomography
- Ultrasonography
- CT
- MRI
- Radionuclide bone imaging
- Angiography "CT & MRI"

ال Plain X-Ray كانت ولا تزال أفضل modality حتى الآن
 لكن في الإمكان لو كانت قدامه CT بعد ذلك scanogram لأن ذلك يطلع
 فيه معلومات كويسه "أزده زي ال X-Ray بنسبة أزيد"
 ولو كانت ال MRI - لو قدرت تشوف ال X-Ray بتاعه بقا قوي
 خواني 80% من حالات ال bone tumors بتتشخص من ال X-Ray فقط
 لو فشل ال X-Ray ينزل على المنطقة ال في ال lesion في ال A-P and lat. views
 وينصو راجع ال PA & lat. views: Chest X-Ray

* Site:- Bone Tumors في 6 نقت لازم اتعرفها:-

1] Site:-

ال lesion دي طالعها من ال epiphysis ولا من ال diaphysis ولا من ال metaphysis
 مثلا أجهر ال epiphysis من ال metaphysis ال Chondroblastoma
 Osteosarcoma ال metaphysis " " " "
 Ewing's Sarcoma ال diaphysis " " " "

2] Nature:-

طبيعة ال tumor ده هل هو expanding ولا لا
 كل ال expanding lesions بتكون Benign
 وال ال destructive ال malignant

3] Margin:-

well defined "sclerotic" or ill-defined malignant
 well defined "sclerotic" or ill-defined malignant

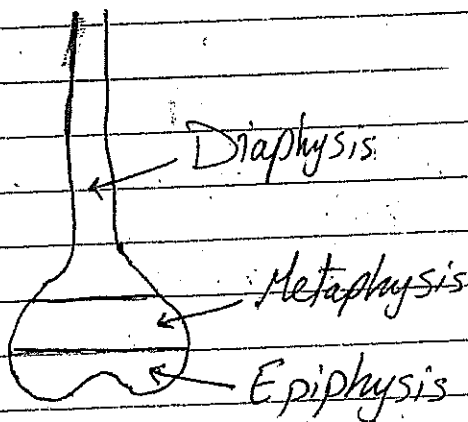
4] Matrix:-

Cystic "Unilocular, Multilocular" or matrix Calcification
 Bg well defined cystic
 enchondroma) Cartilage لا Chondrogenic
 " MRI well defined Ca

5] peri-Osteal Reaction:-

periosteal reaction ← X-Ray ال
 reaction ال
 Calcium ال
 Periosteum ال lesion ال
 reaction ال
 inflammatory ال
 reaction ال
 malignant ال
 sun Rays appearance ال
 onion peel appearance ال
 Ewing's sarcoma ال
 lamellated ال
 inflammatory ال
 periosteal Reaction ال malignancy ال
 periosteal reaction ال

N.B.



lesion ال
 main Bulk ال
 main bulk is epiphyseal ال
 extending into the metaphysis ال
 epiphyseal lesions ال

⊗ Conventional Tomography:-

زیر ال X-Ray ٹیکنیک کی plane والا CT حل مشکل دلاؤ

⊗ U/S:-

کل سفل ال U/S بیگوں برا ال عظم نقص
extra-Osseous soft tissue Component
malignant lesion ال extra-Osseous soft tissue Component
فایبر ال U/S - تعرف تفرق ال Cystic ال Solid
تشوف ال Blood vessels ال وائٹ داخل باربرو تاپر ال
Biopsy متفرق واپر ال major vessels
تشوف ال tumor mass ال Solid ال necrotic ال
Solid ال واپر ال Biopsy ال واپر ال

⊗ CT:-

extraosseous extension والا ال
Chondroblastoma ال Calcium ال ال X-Ray ال ال
mal. lesion ال Chondrosarcoma ال ال Ca ال ال
2D Recon ال ال 3D ال ال Clinician ال ال Show ال ال
3D ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال
tumor ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال
extension ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال
al al al al al al al al al al
spine, sacrum, etc ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال
CT ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال
Bone scan ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال
sclerotic ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال
sclerotic ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال

CT ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال
calcium ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال
reactive ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال
Chondrosarcoma ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال

2014 SP

*Whole Body MRI:-

پیشہ سرچہ سروس (AP) "Coronal" و "Sagittal" (Lat.)

دی غریب ال Screening کے لئے Bone Scan لے کر ہے۔
جزا کے لئے ال "brain & lung" کے لئے ال lesion کے لئے
تشویش دہ ہے کہ تھوڑے ال MRI کے لئے ال CT chest
وہ ال

سکے کے لئے ال MR Angiography کے لئے ال کے لئے ال

*Pulse Sequences in Cases of Bone Tumors:-

لئے ال کے لئے ال sequences دی :- T_1 , T_2 , PD & STIR + GE

ولو کے لئے ال کے لئے ال STIR "لے ال کے لئے ال"
Bone marrow evaluation کے لئے ال

ال MRI + Contrast کے لئے ال کے لئے ال کے لئے ال
تک کے لئے ال "مکمل" ال ال

ال کے لئے ال کے لئے ال کے لئے ال کے لئے ال

Bone Tumors From The Imaging point of View

1] Lesions with characteristic imaging features:-

Spot diagnosis: Osteoma, Osteoid Osteoma, Osteoblastoma, Enchondroma, Chondroblastoma, Osteochondroma, Non-Ossifying Fibroma, Giant Cell Tumor, Bone Island

2] Lesions with suggestive imaging features:-

CT, MRI, PET, Bone Scan, Ultrasound, X-ray

3] Lesions with Non-specific Imaging features:-

Biopsy, Histology, Molecular Biology, Genetic Testing, Immunohistochemistry, Flow Cytometry, Cytopathology, Electron Microscopy

I] Lesions with characteristic Imaging features:-

1- Osteoma

2- Osteoid Osteoma

3- Osteoblastoma

4- Enchondroma

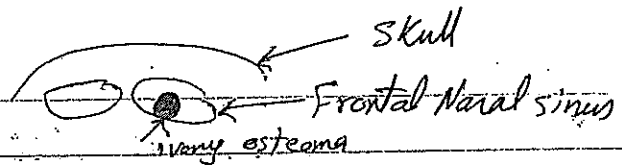
5- Chondroblastoma

6- Osteochondroma

7- Non-Ossifying Fibroma / FCBD

8- Giant Cell Tumor

9- Bone Island



[1] Ivory Osteoma:-

هو نوع من أورام العظام، يتواجد في Flat bones، خاصة في Skull. غالباً يتراوح حجمه بين 0.5 - 2.5 cm.

أولاً، Colonic polyposis + multiple ivory osteoma هو ما يسمى بـ Gardner's Syndrome.

يتواجد في Frontal-Ethmoidal area، وهو في nasal sinuses.

[2] Osteoid Osteoma:-

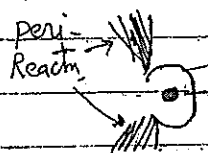
O.O.

هو نوع من bone tumors، يشكل 10% من bone tumors.

يتواجد في Femur، M:F = 3:1.

هو عبارة عن Radiolucent lesion في Osteoid tissue، Non-calcified tissue. لكنه يتصلب بـ calcify.

هو tumor في العظام، ويسمى بـ nidus. وهو يتسبب في tumor في العظام.



osteoid osteoma (O.O.)

هو عبارة عن extensive periosteal reaction.

هو عبارة عن osteolytic lesion، Calcium في العظام. extensive periosteal Reaction.

Clinically، هو عبارة عن pain، خاصة بالليل، ويخف بـ NSAIDs.

extensive periosteal Reaction، Cortex doesn't expand.

[3] Osteoblastoma:-

O.B.

هو نوع من Osteoid Osteoma، لكنه أكبر حجمًا، يتراوح بين 1-1.5 cm.

O.B. يتراوح بين 1.5 cm.

هو عبارة عن spine، خاصة في spine، وخصوصاً في spine.

هو عبارة عن spine، خاصة في spine، وخصوصاً في spine.

Osteoblastoma في spine، خاصة في spine، وخصوصاً في spine.

هو عبارة عن neural element، خاصة في vertebrae.

expanding lesion.

هو عبارة عن periosteal reaction، خاصة في bone sclerosis.

هو عبارة عن calcification، خاصة في mass.

Scoliosis

Q.B. → (10-20) years old girls
Scoliosis is a lateral curvature of the spine
Bone scan and CT scan can detect it. Tracer is used in bone scan.

Osteoid Osteoma

Osteoblastoma

Size	smaller (< 1.5 cm)	larger (> 1.5 cm)
Expansion	No bone expansion	Expanding lesion (because it's large)
Soft tissue	No	Small part of expansion
Calcification	one focus (⊙)	multifocal (⊙⊙⊙)
Site "sites"	(long bones "Femur" etc.)	(Spine etc.)

O.O. is a small, painful, benign lesion. It is often found in the femur and tibia. It is characterized by a small, well-defined, radiolucent lesion with a sclerotic border. It is often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus. It is often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus.

O.B. is a larger, painful, benign lesion. It is often found in the spine and long bones. It is characterized by a large, well-defined, radiolucent lesion with a sclerotic border. It is often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus. It is often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus.

Chondrosarcoma and Osteoblastoma are both malignant bone tumors. Chondrosarcoma is a malignant tumor of cartilage. Osteoblastoma is a malignant tumor of bone. Both are often found in the spine and long bones. Both are characterized by a large, well-defined, radiolucent lesion with a sclerotic border. Both are often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus. Both are often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus.

4] Enchondroma:-

Enchondroma is a benign bone tumor. It is often found in the hand and foot. It is characterized by a small, well-defined, radiolucent lesion with a sclerotic border. It is often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus. It is often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus.

Enchondroma is a benign bone tumor. It is often found in the hand and foot. It is characterized by a small, well-defined, radiolucent lesion with a sclerotic border. It is often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus. It is often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus.

Enchondroma is a benign bone tumor. It is often found in the hand and foot. It is characterized by a small, well-defined, radiolucent lesion with a sclerotic border. It is often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus. It is often associated with a small, well-defined, radiopaque nidus.



multiple enchondroma و multiple osteochondroma و multiple Hemangioma و multiple Ollier's disease و Maffucci Syndrome و dots of Calcium و multiple foci of Ca و soft tissue of the hand

Solitary Enchondroma و Mal. Sarcoma و 1% و multiple Ollier's و Maffucci و mal. 30%

[5] Chondroblastoma:-

(C.B.)

epiphysis و (osteolytic lesion) و epiphysis قبل ما يفتقر " قبل 20 سنة تقريباً "

Chondro و Ca و internal calcification و sclerotic margin و MRI و CT و

2014

[6] Osteochondroma:-

O.C.

medullary cavity و " bone marrow " و

Osteoma و 50% و Bony tumors

Exostosis و Osteoma و Cartilage Capped Exostosis

Osteochondroma و metaphysis و joint

Chondroma و Ca و Cavity و O.C. و medullary cavity

around the knee و lesions و sessile & pedunculated

medullary continuation و MRI و X-Ray و CT و MRI و

Thickess و mal. و

Thickess و mal. و

Thickess و mal. و

Thickess و mal. و

Thickess و mal. و

Thickess و mal. و

Thickess و mal. و

Thickess و mal. و

1 cm thick Cartilaginous Cap Thickness 1 cm
 Bone Erosion Bone Erosion
 Soft Tissue invasion Soft Tissue invasion
 X-Ray CT MRI

1 Solitary Osteochondroma 1% فقط كيسي او كاذب
2 Multiple Osteochondroma او (Diphyseal Aclasia) في العظام المتعددة
3 Chondrosarcoma 30% في العظام المتعددة

Chondrosarcoma. Ciri-ciri pada O.C. dan citra X-Ray menunjukkan erosi jengki aniklastosis dan kista Cartix dan

11 painless airway obstruction
 malignant transformation 11 Glottic cancer, soft tissue invasion

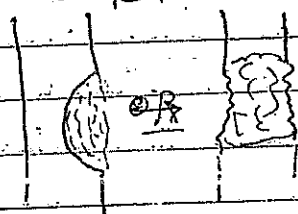
* Multiple Hereditary Exostosis: Diaphyseal Achlasia
Exostosis is a genetic disease - 'Autosomal Dominant' AD $\rightarrow$
30% - 35% incidence of mal. transformation

7] Non Ossifying Fibroma / Fibrous Cortical Bone Defect :-

FCBD
Fibrous tissue
Radiolucent
edge
Non variant
residual
residual

[illegible]

Non-Ossifying Fibroma complication is painless accidental finding. Biopsy and curettage. Bone Cement.



Khaled

~~Tarek Ali 2014~~

B. Tumors (10)

[8] Giant Cell Tumor:- Osteoclastoma (G.C.T)
 active osteoclasts
 spot diagnosis
 expanding
 articular surface
 local malignant tumor
 sclerotic margin
 20% solitary Osteoclastoma malignant transformation

Notes

II Osteosarcoma:-

- pediatric age group - Metaphyseal lesion
- Eccentric → Circumferential Ewing's sarcoma
- Sun Ray appearance

periosteal Reaction
Codman's Triangle
Elevated periosteum at the edge of the tumor

Soft tissue invasion
Bone Scan
Criteria for diagnosis

Tumor intramedullary extension
MRI
T₁ and T₂ weighted images
Tumor extension into the joint

Extra-Osseous soft tissue invasion
Fat suppression
STIR
Tumor extension

For Comparison
Residual Red marrow

Around Knee - Osteosarcoma

[2] Ewing's Sarcoma:-

(10-30 yrs)

Diaphyseal classic

1. Bone sclerosis

Ewing متغور في كميته

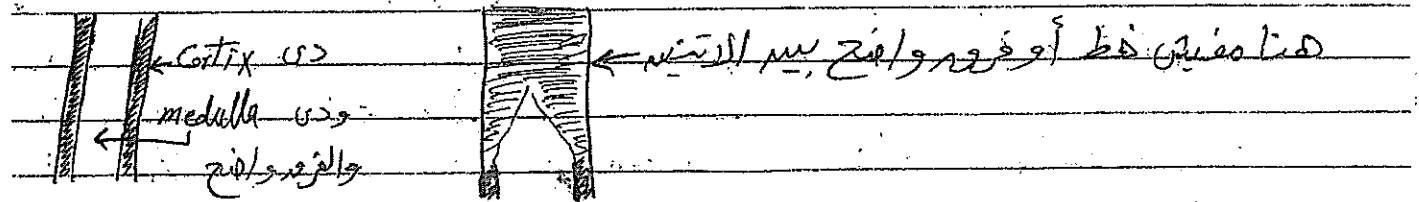
2. Onion peel or lamellated periosteal Reaction

لكن Sarcoma في تقوى عظام Ewing lesion راجع Osteosarcoma والفرق

ان في تقوى عظام mal. B. lesion، عظام كذا من غير ما تقوى اول Biopsy اول

من الالتهاب او وجود متغور Sclerosis في الالتهاب من الفرق بين ال

Cortex وال medulla كويس loss of Corticomedullary differentiation



في ال Ewing متغور في الالتهاب من تقوى عظام "Osteomyelitis"

وده لانه Highly vascular. ده غير ان الالتهاب قوي في الفرق بين الالتهاب

بالاشعة او Clinically

الالتهاب من تقوى عظام Cross Section "سواء CT او MRI" عظام لوشفت

inflamm. mal. tumor في ال extrasseous soft tissue invasion

في ال Cross section متغور ال tumor tissue ال medullary cavity

في ال medulla non. الالتهاب في ال CT الالتهاب في ال fatty

intradmedullary extension. الالتهاب في ال MRI

ال classic ال Osteosarcoma ال eccentric

ال Ewing Sarcoma ال Circumfrincial الالتهاب في ال الالتهاب

ال Ewing متغور قوي في ال pelvis وفي الالتهاب الالتهاب

Any bone tumors in the pelvic bone in pediatric age group is Considered

Ewing sarcoma till prove otherwise.

If Adult → Metastasis is the 1st possibility.

[6] Metastatic Deposits:-

Known bony mal. $\rightarrow$ osteolytic or sclerotic or Mixed lesions $\rightarrow$ metastasis
 osteolytic $\rightarrow$ multiple myeloma $\rightarrow$ D.D. $\rightarrow$ spine & pelvic bones
 extra osseous soft tissue involvement $\rightarrow$ metastasis
 Criteria for bony mal. $\rightarrow$ Cortical destruction & periosteal Reaction & sclerosis
 i.e. Aggressive lesion & significant extraosseous soft tissue involvement
 Known bony mal. $\rightarrow$ multiplicity $\rightarrow$ "Clonal" $\rightarrow$ "Monoclonal" $\rightarrow$ metastasis

multiple osteolytic lesions in spine $\rightarrow$ spine $\rightarrow$ osteolytic lesions
 metastasis $\rightarrow$ extraosseous soft tissue component
 Biopsy $\rightarrow$ pathological fracture

Sclerotic $\rightarrow$ spine X-Ray $\rightarrow$ Paget's disease $\rightarrow$ Paget's disease
 (1) $\rightarrow$ Paget's disease $\rightarrow$ Paget's disease $\rightarrow$ Paget's disease
 (2) $\rightarrow$ Metastasis or lymphoma $\rightarrow$ Metastasis or lymphoma
 CT or MRI $\rightarrow$ Metastasis or lymphoma $\rightarrow$ Metastasis or lymphoma
 Biopsy $\rightarrow$ history of malignancy $\rightarrow$ history of malignancy

bone $\rightarrow$ smooth margin $\rightarrow$ metastasis $\rightarrow$ metastasis
 island $\rightarrow$ margin $\rightarrow$ margin

spine $\rightarrow$ MRI $\rightarrow$ T₁ & T₂ $\rightarrow$ T₁ & T₂
 sclerotic metastasis $\rightarrow$ T₁ & T₂ $\rightarrow$ T₁ & T₂

distal to knee & elbow $\rightarrow$ metastasis $\rightarrow$ metastasis

- Destructive lesions in pelvic bones of an adult is considered metastasis till prove otherwise. (Ewing sarcoma) (أولاً إذا تلافى)

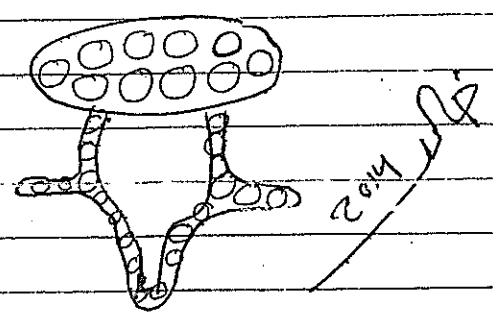
* Features suggesting the diagnosis of deposits:-

1. Multiple lesions specially mixed & variable sized.
لو تلافى lesions متغيرة الحجم و mixed osteolytic & sclerotic lesions (أجزاء من osteolytic و أجزاء من sclerotic)
2. Destructive lesion in 2 vertebral body & not disc space affection.
"myeloma" spine tumor (تلف في spine tumor myeloma)
3. Osseous lesions associated & deposits elsewhere "liver, lung etc"
4. Destructive lesion in pelvic bone of an adult.

[7] Multiple Myeloma:-

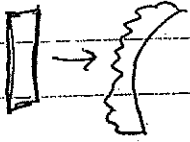
osteolytic metastasis (تلف في العظام) (تلف في العظام) (تلف في العظام)
sharply defined margin (حدود واضحة)
lesions (تلف في العظام) (تلف في العظام) (تلف في العظام)
extra osseous soft tissue involvement (تلف في الأنسجة الرخوة خارج العظام)
sclerotic margin (حدود sclerotic)
Bone scan (تصوير العظام) (تصوير العظام) (تصوير العظام)
Uptake (امتصاص) (امتصاص) (امتصاص)
osteoporotic skeleton (عظام osteoporotic) (عظام osteoporotic) (عظام osteoporotic)
multiple collapsed vertebrae (تعدد انحناء الفقرات) (تعدد انحناء الفقرات) (تعدد انحناء الفقرات)
collapse (انهيار) (انهيار) (انهيار)
osteoporosis (تعدد انحناء الفقرات) (تعدد انحناء الفقرات) (تعدد انحناء الفقرات)
Flat bones (عظام مسطحة) (عظام مسطحة) (عظام مسطحة)
lesions (تلف في العظام) (تلف في العظام) (تلف في العظام)
M.M. (Multiple Myeloma) (Multiple Myeloma) (Multiple Myeloma)
Skull (جمجمة) (جمجمة) (جمجمة)
ribs (أضلاع) (أضلاع) (أضلاع)
Skull (جمجمة) (جمجمة) (جمجمة)

CT (تصوير مقطعي حاسوبي) (تصوير مقطعي حاسوبي) (تصوير مقطعي حاسوبي)
vertebrae (فقرات) (فقرات) (فقرات)
osteolytic (تلف في العظام) (تلف في العظام) (تلف في العظام)
neural element (عنصر عصبي) (عنصر عصبي) (عنصر عصبي)
body (جسم) (جسم) (جسم)
MRE (تصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي) (تصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي) (تصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي)
CT (تصوير مقطعي حاسوبي) (تصوير مقطعي حاسوبي) (تصوير مقطعي حاسوبي)



[4] Adamantinoma:-

من يتصلب غير في مكانه فقط في ال Tibia و mandible
destructive و ant. aspect و deformity
early low grade malignancy
B.g lesion



[5] Primary bone lymphoma:-

(B. Tumors Page 16) Solitary sclerotic vertebra
sclerosis + Osteolytic lesions
Ewing sarcoma
Ewing
lymphoma of pelvic Bones
extraosseous soft tissue
Component
infiltrated marrow
STIR Contrast
B.M.



Expanding Bone lesions:-

FEGNOHASHIC

- 1- Fibrous Dysplasia
- 2- Enchondroma
- 3- Giant Cell tumor
- 4- Non-Ossifying fibroma
- 5- Osteoblastoma
- 6- Myeloma
- 7- Aneurysmal Bone Cyst
- 8- Simple bone cyst
- 9- Hyperparathyroidism "Brown tumor"
- 10- Infection "Hydatid Cyst"
- 11- Chondroblastoma

⊗ Malignant lesions:-

- ill defined edge - periosteal reaction - soft tissue invasion

⊗ Tumors Arising from Osteoblasts:-

- Osteoma - Osteoid Osteoma - Osteoblastoma (Bg)
- Osteosarcoma (Mal.)

⊗ Tumors Arising from Chondroblasts:-

- Enchondroma - Chondroblastoma (Bg)
- Chondrosarcoma (Mal.)

⊗ Tumors Arising from Fibroblasts:-

- FCBD - Non-ossifying fibroma - Fibrous Dysplasia (Bg)
- Fibrosarcoma (Mal.)

⊗ Osteoblasts + Chondroblasts: Osteochondroma "Cartilage capped Exostosis"

⊗ Chondroblasts + fibroblasts: Chondro-Myxoid fibroma

⊗ Tumors & Giant Cells:-

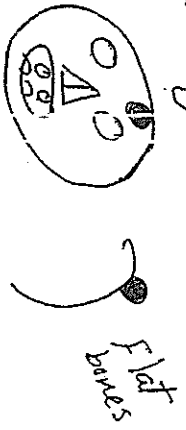
- Giant Cell tumor - simple bone cyst - Aneurysmal bone cyst

⊗ Multiple lesions:-

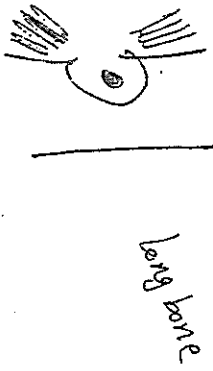
- Multiple Myeloma - Metastasis - lymphoma

Dr. N. J. S. P.
2014

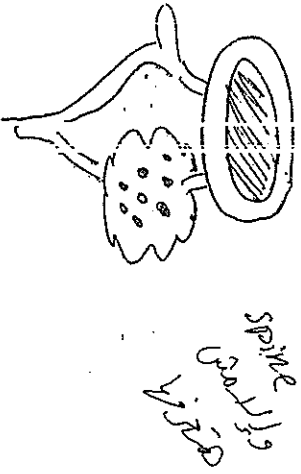
① Ivory Osteoma



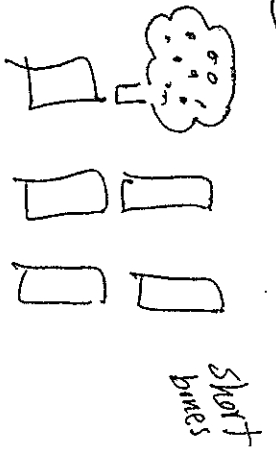
② Osteoid Osteoma (O.O.)



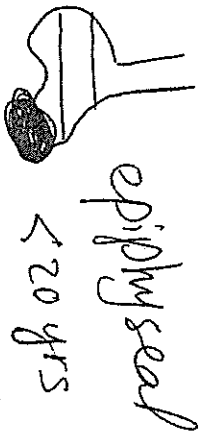
③ Osteblastoma (O.B.)



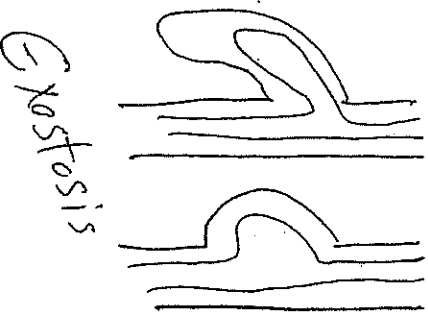
④ Enchondroma



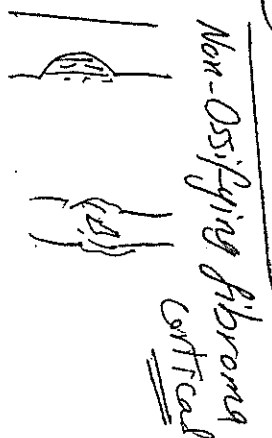
⑤ Chondroblastoma (C.B.)



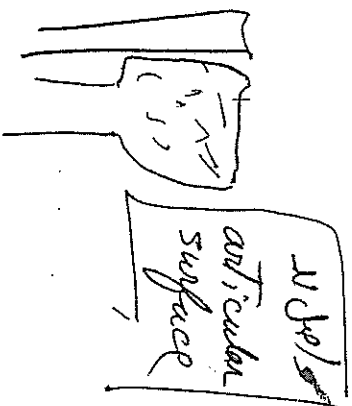
⑥ Osteochondroma (O.C.)



⑦ FCCBD



⑧ Giant cell tumor
Osteoclastoma
(G.C.T.)



[Handwritten signature]
MOZ

HEAD AND NECK

1-Sella

2-para-pharyngeal spaces

3-Larynx

4-Mouth Floor

5-Infratemporal

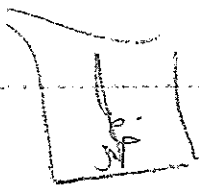
6-Salivary Glands

7-Thyroid

8-Maxillo-Facial

9-Petrous Bone & Middle ear

10-Paranasal sinuses



Anatomic land mark to the Middle Ear

Ice Cream Cone

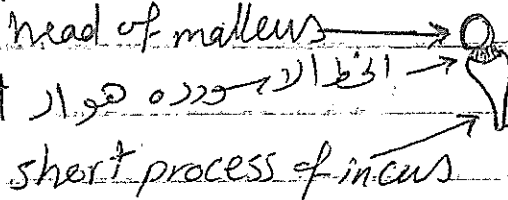
8:17

12:16

100%

↳ formed of head of the malleus & short process of the incus

(Incudo-Malleular joint) joint



disruption or dislocation of joint

ice Cream Cone Cavity

M-E. Cavity

II Antrum, Aditus Ad antrum

Figure of (8)

M-E Cavity Aditus Antrum

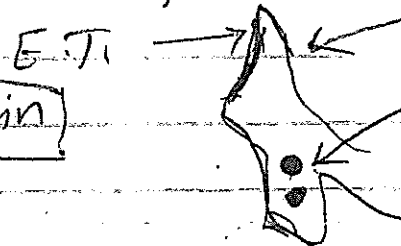
The level of the ice cream cone is the meotympanum

cut site

site of E. Tube M-E Cavity * malleus & incus * handle of malleus & long process of incus

malleus Tympanic membrane

13 min



stapes long process of the incus (A) foot plate axial cuts

14 min

crura of the stapes

E.T. → Fossa → Tensor Tubaris

15:16 min

④ Hypotympanum :- لا نزل بال cuts أكثر
 منشوف ال E. tube و جنب bony ridge من دى اللى
 حوالا ال 'Tensor tympani' muscle
 mouth floor

Torus Tubaris ال E.T. ال
 Tensor & elevator palati muscles

sinus tympani

The tympanic pyramid

(Recess) Facial recess
 حوالا ال facial nerve

زى دى
 كب (بج)

ال كذا بوقت

- ① Mesotympanum → Ice Cream Cone
- ② Hypotympanum → E.T., 2 bones
 2 recesses → sinus tympani, facial.

لو طعننا بال cuts فوره ال Mesotympanum مش هتلاقي حاجه غير
 هوا و خوده ال attic (والسنه)
 قدام ال (هوا) ده هتلاقي Tegmen tympani و مدرج
 حيا انك تشوفه created و لدرج من الحفر (الصيغ)
 و مدرج انك تشوفه فى حالات ال Cholesteatoma
 لانه فوقه ال Dura على كون

Inner Ear

- * Vestibule
- * Semicircular Canals
- * Cochlea
- * Internal auditory Canal
- * Cochlear aqueduct
- * Vestibular aqueduct

19 min

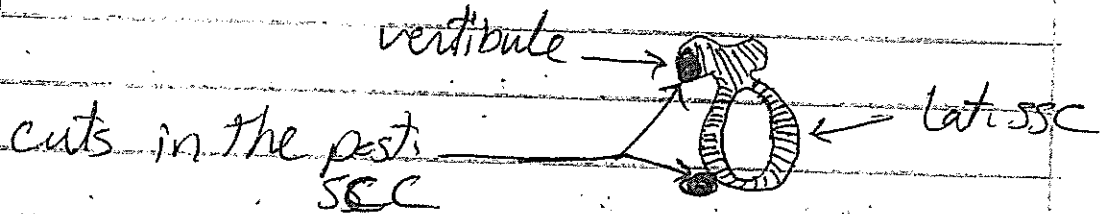
19:44 min

Anatomic land mark of the inner ear is Lat. SSC
 1- نقطة ال Lat. من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع
 2- نقطة ال Lat. من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع

20:20 min

Lat. SSC & Ice Cream Cone → At the same level
 1- نقطة ال Lat. من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع
 2- نقطة ال Lat. من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع

20:44 min

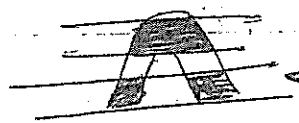


Post. SSC 1- نقطة ال SSC من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع
 2- نقطة ال SSC من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع

ReConstruction imaging of the 3 SSC : 22:40 min

4

① ال lat. SSC من ينشوف غير لا اطلاع بار cuts لقوم وهن عبارة



عند قبة ويلي رجليه اتسعه
الرجلين تبار نقطتين لا ترم اسود
والقبة تبار خط اسود



② ال Cochlea عبارة عن خيول ينشوف ال lat. SSC : land mark
وال Cochlea كخيل من ال anatomy ينشوف ابي عن ال lat. SSC
وانزل لقت

ال Cochlea عبارة عن مكعوبه وكبيره ينشوف في 3 مقاطع
① Dome ← وهي التي قدام ال land mark ينشوف ال lat. SSC
② turn 1.5 ليه جواه اكل
③ Baral turn اعوزه

26 min

③ عن ال lat. SSC ينشوف ال Dome of the cochlea

Dome of the cochlea is ant. & sup. to the lat. SSC.

ال cochlea ينشوف ال int. auditory canal وهو
جواه تلاتن تقب ينشوف وبينه ال cochlea وهو ال cochlear nerve



27 min

④ قمت ال Dome ال cut هتلاقي ال turn 1.5 عن ال كل قبة



28 min

* تقرب ال cut ينشوف ال Bare وهنشوف
Round window

ال round window من ينشوف في ال ال

28 min

⑤ مراجع ريه على اكل

* Cochlear Aqueduct

30:15 min

int. audit. canal ← دیواره
cut ← تجزیه

* Vestibular Aqueduct

31:20 min

lat. SCC و vestibule و pos. SCC
افزایش و کاهش طول استخوان رفیع → مکرر می شود

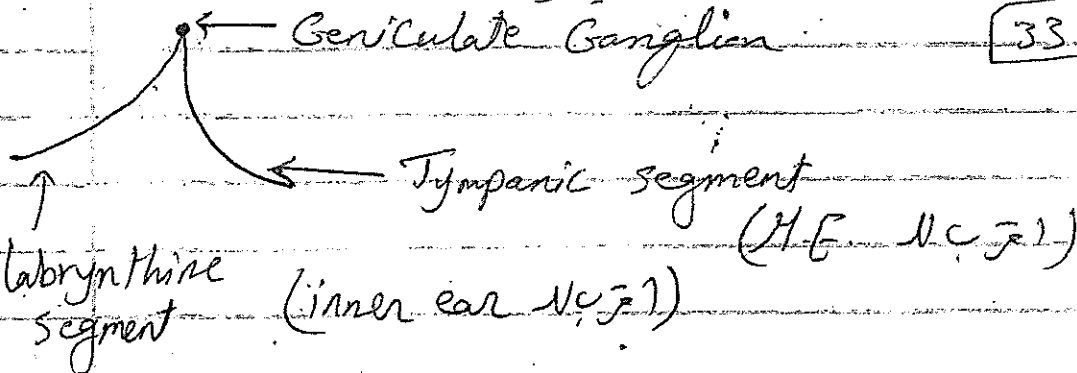
vestibular aqueduct & dilatacion > 1mm → one of the causes of SNHL

Facial Nerve

32 min

Facial n. بطول 10 cm و Pons و Cerebellopontine angle
Internal auditory canal و vestib. n. و
Facial n. بطول 10 cm و Pons و Cerebellopontine angle

33:05 min



Facial recess و Tympanic segment
Hypotympanum و lat. SCC
Facial n. و lat. SCC
Coronal cuts و Axial cuts

facial recess $\leftarrow$ facial n. $\leftarrow$ lat. SCC $\leftarrow$ stylomastoid foramen (stylomastoid foramen)

N.B. Facial n. in C.T.:-

- * ~~axial~~ Axial cuts: labyrinthine segment, Geniculate ganglion & the tympanic segment
- * Coronal cuts: part of the facial n. passing under the lat. SCC. The descending part in the facial recess.

35:25 min (T₂) $\leftarrow$ MR $\leftarrow$ n. $\leftarrow$ MR $\leftarrow$ inner ear $\leftarrow$ lat, post SCC, vestibule, Dome of the cochlea, nerve pundles from the pons into the internal auditory Canal.

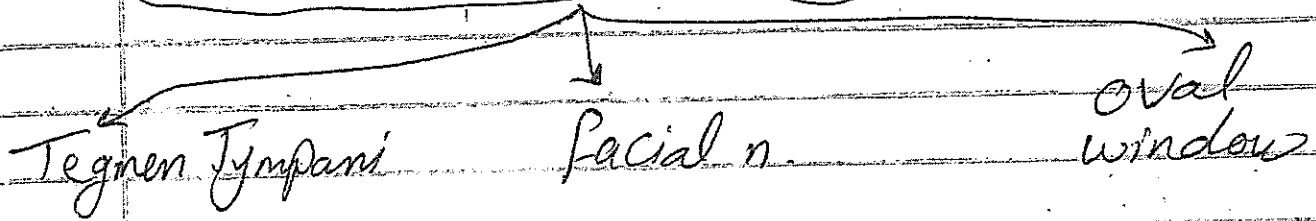
- 37 min
- ⑤ - 1 nerves inside the int. aud. canal
 - ① Facial n. ②, ③ vestibulo-Cochlear
 - ④ sup. & inf. m. of vestibular
 - ⑥ Greater petrosal n. (br. of facial n.)

High-resolution T₂ MR $\leftarrow$ inner ear $\leftarrow$ nerves & CSF $\leftarrow$ vestibular (sup & inf parts) $\leftarrow$ Cochlear $\leftarrow$ 39 min

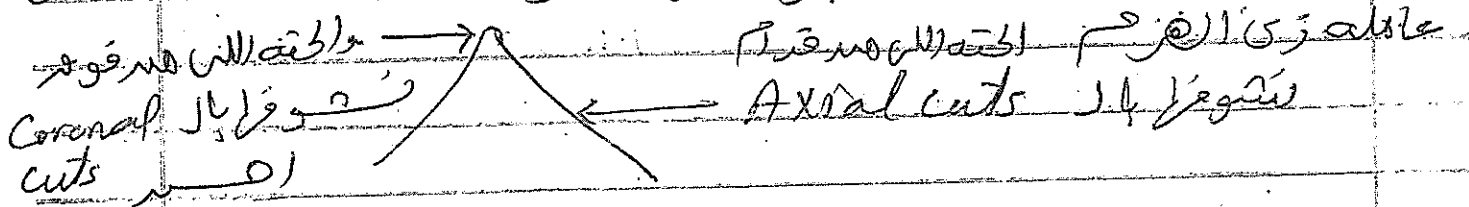
(sagittal cuts) Atrophy of the Cochlear nerves $\leftarrow$ int. auditory canal

Coronal cuts of Petrous Bone

في عوارض فقط



الـ Tegmen Tympani الى وقتنا في الـ Axial كان الجزء الـ petrous bone

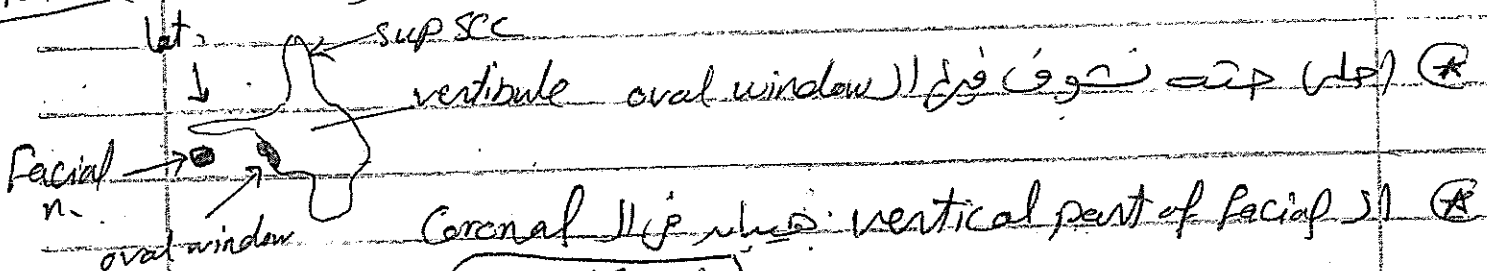


Coronal في الـ internal Auditory Canal الـ facial nerve (42 min)

7/8 Crista transversalis vestibulo cochlear n.

SCC vestibule int. audle. lat. & sup. (another section) Post.

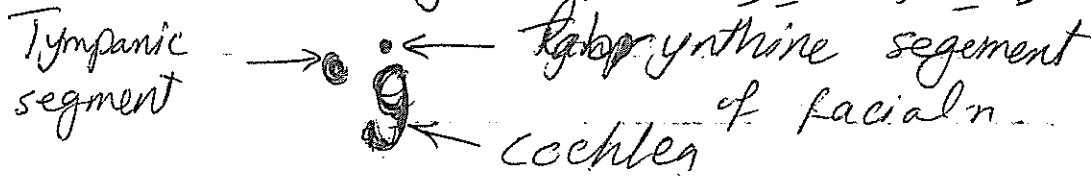
Facial n. (lat. SCC) (42:50)



Coronal الـ vertical part of facial (43:45 min)

* من ال coronal هتلاقى ال Cochlea على شكل حرف (9)

وفوقه نقطتين علامتين عيون العبد snake eyes



* من ال artery دم جازع ال Cerebellopontine angle ال هو ال

loop of anterior inferior cerebellar artery

تتوفه واضح بال MRI جنب ال n. bundles

طاهره 2012

Petrous Bone

II Pathology

I External Ear:-

* Atresia of the Ext. Auditory Canal:-

- It: Abnormal Embryogenesis of the 1st & 2nd branches.

It may be soft tissue atresia or bony atresia

(Middle ear) & ~~inner ear~~ (inner ear) anomalies (deafness) aplasia

Fused Together ← ossicles

Ossicles r fused together & attached to the ME Cavity

* Malignant Otitis Externa:- "Pseudomonas aeruginosa"
muscle inflam → Contrast enhancement

* Neoplastic lesions

II Middle Ear:-

* Contracted M.E Cavity → If $< 3\text{mm}$ it will be inadequate for ossicular reconstruction

* fused ossicles, Missing one of the ossicles.

* Oval window: nor. = 2mm (Coronal)
(otosclerosis) ← bone

* Anomalies of the Carotid artery M.E Cavity

* labyrinthine ossification: Bone within the dome of the Cochlea

جدار الدوم (الأسفنجي) الأكثر من الناحية الثانية

Cholesteatoma

* Congenital Cholesteatoma :- * Cholesteatoma :-

- Total opacification of M-E Cavity is of no value

لأنه من هتفرق الفرق بين otitis media و Cholesteatoma

ولو كانت هتبقى على الـ ossicles ← الـ ossicles ممكن ياكلوا الـ ossicles

ممكن الصغير منها كل بيتر غالياً Cholesteatoma

* In Cholesteatoma :-

1- The ME Cavity is obliterated

2- The ossicles r eroded

3- The Bone of the ME walls is eroded

* Acquired Cholesteatoma (14 min) (بكرة الـ @)

* Attic : Prussak's space : space bet. ossicles & outer wall of ME

* sinus : sinus tympani CB4 (الـ خلف الـ cavity)

← Scutum و تيبيلا الـ Tympanic memb الـ Cholesteatoma بتفرق
ant. sup part of the tympanic membrane.

- Cholesteatoma of the facial recess

- " affecting the Tegmen Tympani

(17 min)

* Labyrinthine fistula:-

inner ear - lat SCC - M.E فتح على M
Fistula على

* Cholesteatoma at the E. tube (20.18 min)
↳ Common side of Congenital cholesteatoma

* (أول تقوّل (من المقطع من ossicles و (ثاني (من ossicles
[level of lat. SCC] ← لو اننا على level
Ice cream cone و اننا من ossicles
من ossicles و اننا من ossicles

(N.B): Cholesterol Granuloma: Cyst at the apex of petrous bone

* Glomus Tympanicum: cholesteatoma
bone erosion (من ossicles) و اننا من ossicles

* Trauma to the petrous bone:- (27 min)

- Long #: Common, ME injury, CHL
- Transverse #: less Common, inner ear injury, SNHL & facial n. injury in 50% of cases.

* Subluxation of the uncodemalleolar joint.

من ossicles و اننا من ossicles

head of malleus & short process of incus

* Pneumalabyrinth: Air in the vestibule

② Dislocation of the uncus, malleolar joint 30:50 min
 short head of incus → head of malleus (المحور)
 of incus → من قمة ثانية

III * Inner Ear:-

- vestibular aqueduct \$: enlargement (Dilatation) of the vestibular aqueduct > 1mm
- Michel Anomaly: Total aplasia of the inner ear.
- Mondini Anomaly: Morphological changes of inner ear & (Cochlea) 34:40 min
 - It may be unilat. or bilat.

- short broad lat. SCC.
- Mega internal auditory canal: normal variation 36:50 min
 (up to 5mm) ← مسوح يكون الفرق بين النابطين
 لكن لا زرع تنكس أو مقيش لا ← (no masses, no Bone Erosion) ←
 تقول انه ار Canal (ي) وانه من باقية

- facial n. schwannoma: 37:40 min

- facial neuritis (Bell's palsy) 38:40 min
 (enhancement) ← نوعان MR بالصبغة هلال
 من قبل MR العيان الا لو العيان ادناه 3 صور ما في على العلاج يوم
 تسن ← نأ MR بالصبغة

③ Cochlear n. atrophy: in sagittal section →

13

ROX

2012

Sino Nasal Imaging



- @ Routine Study:- Bone window only
ant wall of frontal sinus ← post. wall of sphenoid (no cuts) 3-5 mm cuts
- @ Full study:- (Routine + —) Bone & soft
Axial cuts + Coronal cuts + Brain imaging
± Contrast imaging.
Soft tissue window Bone window soft tissue

Anatomy of PNS

- @ Axial view:- 9 min
Maxillary sinuses, alveolar process, Ramus of the mandible, styloid process
- Pterygoid plate [med. & lat. pterygoid plates] pterygoid fossa
- Bony nasal septum: inf. turbinates
- NL ducts
- Nasal bone

* Coronal view :-

11 min

frontal. ~~المنظر الجانبي~~ sphenoid sinus ~~منطقة~~
orbits ~~العيون~~ septum ~~جدار~~ ~~فوق~~ ~~المنطقة~~ *
Crista galli

Infra orbital foramen, ~~منطقة~~ ~~فوق~~ orbit ~~منطقة~~ *
inf orbital nerve

* Detailed Anatomy :-

14 min

* Osteomeatal unit : a path between 2 bones ~~منطقة~~
bet. the orbital wall & med. The uncinate process
inf turbinate ~~منطقة~~ ~~فوق~~ ~~المنطقة~~ uncinate process

Maxillary ostium ~~منطقة~~ maxillary sinus

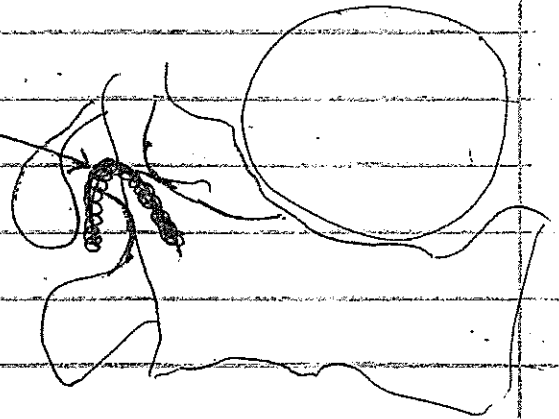
The infundibulum ~~منطقة~~ ~~فوق~~ ~~المنطقة~~

Hiatus semilunaris ~~منطقة~~ ~~فوق~~ ~~المنطقة~~

16 min

2018

2018



The ethmoidal infundibulum ~~منطقة~~ infundibulum
becz it has an intimate Relation ~~منطقة~~ the ethmoid air cells

16

BOX

* Ethmoidal sinuses :-

Ethmoidal Complex

① Cribriform plate ; horizontal plate at the roof of the sinuses
brain, meninges ← فوقه ethmoidal ← تحته (فيها ثقوب) recess

② Ethmoidal air cells

③ Crista galli
Cyrus Rectus, Olfactory bulb ← Brain tissue

Axial ← Ethmoidals ← ant. ; post

Coronal
ant & post ethmoidals

Ant. eth. → ○
Post eth. → ○
sphenoid → □

Ant. ← post. ← Globe

* Frontal sinus :-

Multidetector C.T. Sagittal
recess Middle meatus Frontal sinus

* Sphenoid :- Relations :-

- sup. : sella turcica (pit. gland)
- Inf. : nasopharynx
- lat. : Cavernous sinus
- Ant. : ethmoidal sinuses

⊛ Anatomical Variations:-

21 min

⊛ Nasal septum: D.S., Nasal septum spur
pneumatized nasal septum w/ drain into the sph-sinus

⊛ pneumatized middle turbinate i.e. Concha bullosa
From 5-15% of all populations

Pathology of paranasal sinuses



⊛ Air Fluid level indicates acute sinusitis

⊛ Concentric mucosal thickening, ch-sinusitis

thick مucosa

⊛ 29 min

⊛ max. sinus

Polyp Retention cyst

⊛ Retention cyst

* polyps is Relatively rare

* max. sinus cut

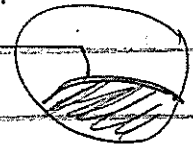
osteum

osteum

⊛ Retention cyst

30:25 min

cyst



⊛ Sinusoidal polyps:-

30:18 min

obliteration of max. sinus, eth. sinus & nasal fossa

Mucosal Thick Polyps

* Retention cyst Vs Nasal Polyps -

1- متحرک نہیں ہوتا ← PNS سے ملتا ہے ← nose کی لولیت سے (ہالڈیو) ہوتا ہے
 Polyp طالعہ ہوتا ہے sinus و مدللہ سے ال nose
 Retention cyst: sinus سے بھی ہوتا ہے

* Antrochoanal polyp

بالی حوروہ
 1- لازم آتا ہے ال max. sinus

merging e the turbinates

2- لازم آتا ہے ال nose

3- ال osteum بیکور و تاج

4- ال eth. air cells not affected.

* Mucocele: 1- Totally opaque sinus

35 min

2- wall is thin

3- Cavity is expanded

* Fronto ethmoidal is common, usually ante preptosis.

* Fungal Sinusitis -

رکزی

35 : 35 min

1- (الطبیعی) ال العیام الی عنده sinusitis تقلیداً عا سورہ ال secretions

لوزی اورد زئی الیہ

2- ال فنگل فنگل لوزی ابیض اکثر و کمابہ و کالسیفیکیشن

3- لولیت ال soft tissue فنیق واضح قوی بالذی ال فنگل window

وال MRI رائیخ ال ال فنگل صفی عا

② Sinonasal Neoplastic lesions:- [42:19 min]

(1) Osteoma (عظمي ورم)

Common in frontal sinus

② Inverted papilloma [43:30 min]

Bg Tumor arises in the nasal cavity & when it is in size it will enter the nasal sinuses

①- Inverted papilloma in nasal fossa, max. sinus

②- Inverted papilloma in antrochoanal polyp, max. sinus

③- Inverted papilloma in antich. polyp, max. sinus

④- Inverted papilloma in eth. air cells

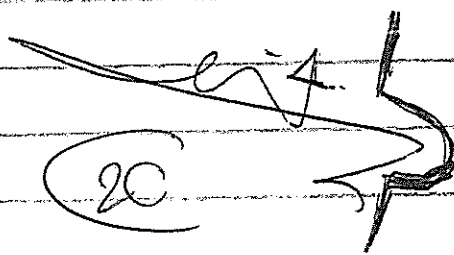
③ Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma:-

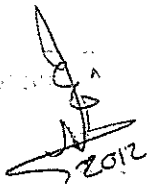
- Hypervascular, only in boys

Pharynx, nose, tumor

- high affinity to extend into the sphenoid sinus

④





Petrous Bone

I Normal Anatomy

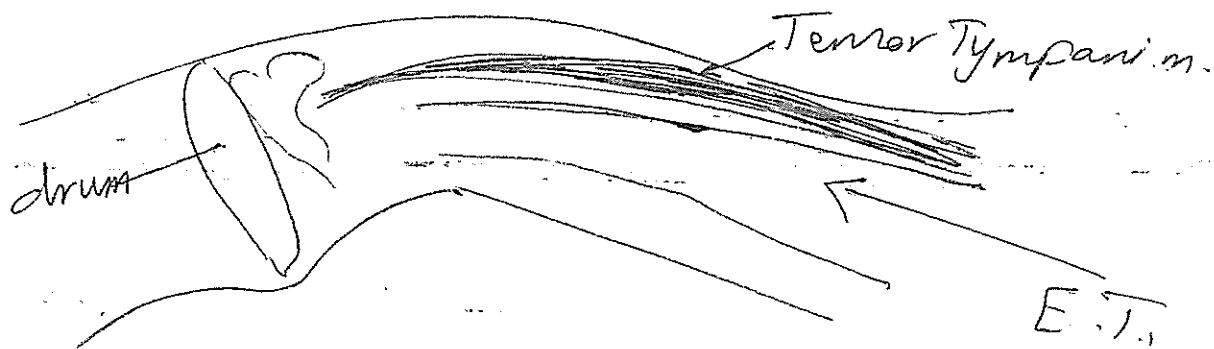
line of skull base ← زاویه ال scan من قاع ال
2 mm فوال cuts axial

2 mm

فشار axial بافت cuts کل

Coronal axial petrous bone

Reconstructing imaging (تصوير إعادة البناء)



Dr. W. A.

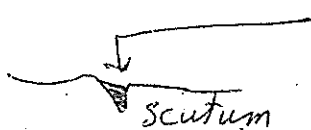
ET

عالمياً مثل تشويق الـ drum في الـ C.T.

كذلك من شقوق الـ drum في الـ C.T.
The ant. & sup. part of the tym. memb: scutum ← العنبر.

العضوية الصغرى للبر بارزة في (أ. ب. ج) منه قد (أ. ب. ج) وقوة

Chabest. محمد ذوالفقار علی خان



* ۱- Ext. Gar ممکنه تویه و (ضریب) یا تکامل و ممکنه جزئی - الله نظریه

ودماغه مندرجہ ذیل

M. E.

① The nasopharynx via the E.T.

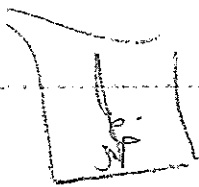
is connected to ② The maxillary antrum via the aditus ad antrum.

③ The vestibule via the oval window (foot plate of stapes)

④ The Cochlea via the Round window

①

BOX



Anatomic land mark to the Middle Ear

Ice Cream Cone

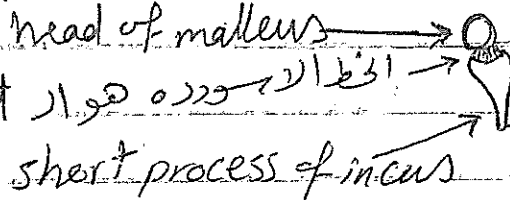
8:17

12:16

100%

↳ formed of head of the malleus & short process of the incus

(Incudo-Malleular joint) joint



disruption or dislocation of joint due to trauma

Ice Cream Cone cavity

M-E. Cavity

II Antrum, Aditus Ad antrum

Figure of (8)

M-E Cavity
Aditus → Antrum

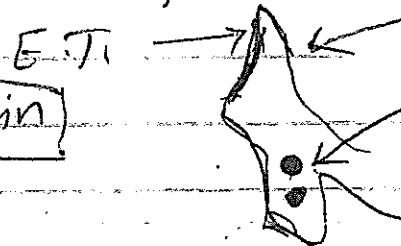
The level of the ice cream cone is the meotympanum

site of E. Tube

M-E Cavity *
malleus & incus *
handle of malleus & long process of incus

Tympanic membrane

13 min



axial cuts

14 min

Stapes

E.T. → Fossa → Tensor Tubaris

15:16 min

④ Hypotympanum :- لا نزل بال cuts أكثر
 منشوف ال E. tube و جنب bony ridge هي دي ال
 حواها ال 'Tensor tympani' muscle
 mouth floor →

Torus Tubaris ال E.T. ال
 Tensor & elevator palati muscles حواها

sinus tympani

The tympanic pyramid

(Recess) Facial recess
 حواها ال facial nerve

زى حبل
 كس (بج)

ال كذا بوقت

- ① Mesotympanum → Ice Cream Cone
- ② Hypotympanum → E.T., 2 bones
 2 recesses → sinus tympani, facial.

لو طعننا بال cuts فوره ال Mesotympanum مش هتلاقي حاجه غير
 هوا و خوده ال attic (والسنه)
 قدام ال (هوا) ده هتلاقي Tegmen tympani و مدرج
 حيا انك تشوفه created و لدرج في الحوض (الصيغ)
 و مدرج انك تشوفه في حالات ال Cholesteatoma
 لانه فوقه ال Dura على كون

Inner Ear

- * Vestibule
- * Semicircular Canals
- * Cochlea
- * Internal auditory Canal
- * Cochlear aqueduct
- * Vestibular aqueduct

19 min

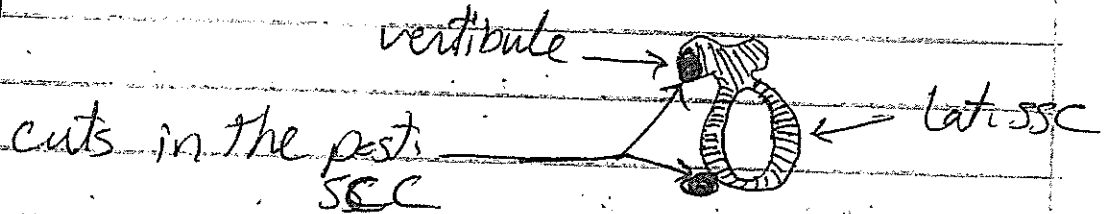
19:44 min

Anatomic land mark of the inner ear is Lat. SSC
 1- نقطة ال Lat. من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع
 2- نقطة ال Lat. من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع

20:20 min

Lat. SSC & Ice Cream Cone → At the same level
 1- نقطة ال Lat. من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع
 2- نقطة ال Lat. من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع

20:44 min

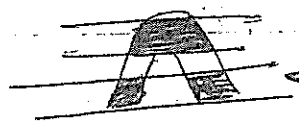


Post. SSC 1- نقطة ال SSC من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع
 2- نقطة ال SSC من الأذن على الأذن (الذراع) والذراع

ReConstruction imaging of the 3 SSC : 22:40 min

4

① ال lat. SSC من ينشوف غير لا اطلاع بار cuts لقوم وهن عبارة



عند قبة ويلي رجليه اتسعه
الرجلين تبار نقطتين لا ترم اسود
والقبة تبار خط اسود



② ال Cochlea عبارة عن خيول ينشوف ال lat. SSC : land mark
وال Cochlea كخيل من ال anatomy ينشوف ابي عن ال lat. SSC
وانزل لقت

ال Cochlea عبارة عن كعور وكبير ينشوف في 3 مقاطع
① Dome ← وفي ال قدام ال land mark ينشوف : lat. SSC
② turn 1.5 ليه جواه اكل
③ Baral turn اعوزه

26 min

③ عن ال lat. SSC ينشوف ال Dome of the cochlea

Dome of the cochlea is ant. & sup. to the lat. SSC.

ال cochlea ينشوف ال int. auditory canal وهو
جواه تلاتن تقب ينشوف وبينه ال cochlea وهو ال cochlear nerve



27 min

④ قمت ال Dome ال cut هاتين ال turn 1.5 عن ال قمت



28 min

* تقرب ال cut ينشوف ال Bare وهن ال nesh of the
Round window

ال round window من ينشوف في ال ال

28 min

⑤ مراجع راجع ال ال

* Cochlear Aqueduct

30:15 min

int. audit. canal ← دیواره
cut ← تجزیه

* Vestibular Aqueduct

31:20 min

lat. SCC و vestibule و pos. SCC
افزایش و کاهش طول استخوان رفیع → مکرر می شود

vestibular aqueduct ↓
→ Dilatation > 1mm → one of the Causes of SNHL

Facial Nerve

32 min

Facial n. بطول 10 cm و Pons و Cerebellopontine angle
و Internal auditory canal و vestib. n.
و Facial n. بطول 10 cm و Pons و Cerebellopontine angle

Geniculate Ganglion

33:05 min

Tympanic segment (اثر به لا ME)
Labyrinthine segment (inner ear)

Facial recess و Tympanic segment
Hypotympanum و lat. SCC
Facial n. و lat. SCC
Coronal cuts و Axial cuts

6

ROK

facial recess $\rightarrow$ lat. SCC $\rightarrow$ facial n. $\rightarrow$ stylomastoid foramen (stylomastoid foramen)

N.B. Facial n. in C.T.:-

- * ~~axial~~ Axial cuts: labyrinthine segment, Geniculate ganglion & the tympanic segment
- * Coronal cuts: part of the facial n. passing under the lat. SCC. The descending part in the facial recess.

35:25 min (T₂) $\leftarrow$ MR $\rightarrow$ n. $\rightarrow$ MR $\rightarrow$ inner ear $\rightarrow$ lat, post SCC, vestibule, Dome of the cochlea, nerve pundles from the pons into the internal auditory Canal.

37 min

- ⑤ - 1 nerves inside the int. aud. canal
- ① Facial n. ②, ③ vestibulo-cochlear
- ④ sup. & inf. m. ad vestibular
- ⑥ Greater petrosal n. (br. of facial n.)

High-resolution T₂ MR $\rightarrow$ inner ear $\rightarrow$ nerves & CSF $\rightarrow$ vestibular (sup & inf parts) $\rightarrow$ Cochlear $\rightarrow$ 39 min

(sagittal cuts) $\rightarrow$ Atrophy of the Cochlear nerves $\rightarrow$ int. auditory canal

حی عوار بر فقط

facial n

oval
windows

عالمی زری الفرم $\rightarrow$ axial cuts
Coronal cuts $\leftarrow$

7/8 m. Japen Crista transversalis

vestibulo cochlear n

② قدام ال int. audit vestibule ال و طالع SCC
وال Post. vestibule ال و زهاخ (another section) lat. & sup.

(lat. SCC) - 5 mas... he facial m... *

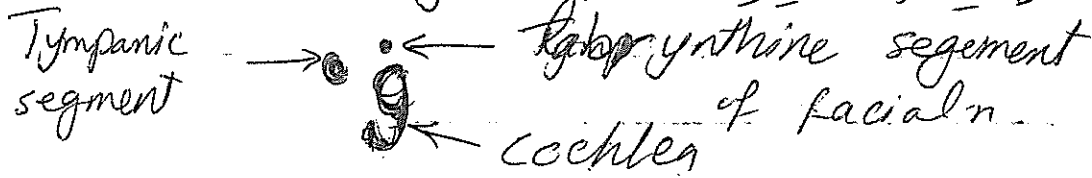
Lat. ↓
 sup SCC
 vertical oval window (☆)
 Facial n.
 oval window
 Coronal (☆): vertical part of facial

Coronal II is vertical part of facial II. (*)

43 : 45 min

* من ال Coronal هتلاقى ال Cochlea على شكل حرف (9)

وفوقه نقطتين علامتين عيون العبد snake eyes



* من ال artery دم جى ال Cerebellopontine angle اللى هو ال

loop of anterior inferior cerebellar artery

تتوفه واضح بال MRI جنب ال n. bundles

الطارق 2012

Petrous Bone

II Pathology

I External Ear:-

* Atresia of the Ext. Auditory Canal:-

- It: Abnormal Embryogenesis of the 1st & 2nd branches.

It may be soft tissue atresia or bony atresia

(Middle ear) & ~~inner ear~~ (inner ear) anomalies (deafness) aplasia

Fused Together ← ossicles

Ossicles r fused together & attached to the ME Cavity

* Malignant Otitis Externa:- "Pseudomonas aeruginosa"
muscle inflam → Contrast enhancement

* Neoplastic lesions

II Middle Ear:-

* Contracted M.E Cavity → If $< 3\text{mm}$ it will be inadequate for ossicular reconstruction

* fused ossicles, Missing one of the ossicles.

* Oval window: nor. = 2mm (Coronal)
(otosclerosis) ← bone

* Anomalies of the Carotid artery M.E Cavity

* labyrinthine ossification: Bone within the dome of the Cochlea

جدار الدوم (القبعة) (البصير) الأكثر من الناحية الثانية

Cholesteatoma

* Congenital Cholesteatoma :- * Cholesteatoma :-

- Total opacification of M.E. Cavity is of no value

لانك من هتخرب الغشاء بين ossicles و الـ cholesteatoma و الـ otitis media
ولو قلت هتس على الـ ossicles الـ التنس ممكن ياكلوا الـ ossicles
ممكن الصغير من كل بصير غالياً الـ cholesteatoma

* In Cholesteatoma :-

- 1- The ME Cavity is obliterated
- 2- The ossicles r eroded
- 3- The Bone of the ME walls is eroded

* Acquired Cholesteatoma (14 min) (بكره الـ @)

* Attic : Prussak's space : space bet. ossicles & outer wall of ME

* sinus : sinus tympani CB4 (الـ كلب الـ بى) cavity

← Scutum و الـ Tympanic memb الـ Cholesteatoma بترا @ ناحية الـ ant. sup part of the tympanic membrane.

- Cholesteatoma of the facial recess

- " affecting the Tegmen Tympani

(17 min)

* Labyrinthine fistula:-

inner ear - lat SCC - M.E فتح على M
Fistula على

* Cholesteatoma at the E. tube (20.18 min)
↳ Common side of Congenital cholesteatoma

* (أول شيء تقول أنه في المقطع من ossicles) و (أنا كنت - 20.18 min)
[level of lat. SCC] ← لو أنا على ال [level of lat. SCC]
Ice cream cone level ← ossicles و أنا في شاي ossicles
بشيء لا زحزح ossicles و أنا كنت

(N.B): Cholesterol Granuloma: Cyst at the apex of petrous bone

* Glomus Tympanicum: cholesteatoma كبر على
bone erosion (أول شيء) bone erosion (أول شيء) bone erosion (أول شيء)

* Trauma to the petrous bone:- (27 min)

- Long #: Common, ME injury, CHL
- Transverse #: less Common, inner ear injury, SNHL & facial n. injury in 50% of cases.

* Subluxation of the uncodemalleolar joint.

head of malleus & short process of incus

* Pneumalabyrinth: Air in the vestibule

② Dislocation of the uncus, malleolar joint (30:50 min)
 short head of incus (الجزء القصير من رأس المطرقة) head of malleus (رأس المطرقة)
 of incus (من رأس المطرقة الثانية)

III Inner Ear:-

- vestibular aqueduct \$: enlargement (Dilatation) of the vestibular aqueduct > 1mm
- Michel Anomaly: Total aplasia of the inner ear.
- Mondini Anomaly: Morphological changes of inner ear & (Cochlea) (34:40 min) منسباً
 - It may be unilat. or bilat.

- short broad lat. SCC.
- Mega internal auditory canal: normal variation (36:50 min)
 (up to 5mm) ← مسوح يكون الفرق بين النابطين
 لكن لا زرع تنكس أو مفش لا ← (no masses, no Bone Erosion) ←
 تقول أنه إما Canal (د) أو جزء من بابطة

- facial n. schwannoma: (37:40 min)

- facial neuritis (Bell's palsy) (38:40 min) لوعات MR بالصبغة هلال
 (Enhancement) فيه
 من قبل MR الحياه إلا لو الحياه أدية 3، ٤ و ٥ ما تسمى على العلاج يوم
 تسن ← نأ MR بالصبغة

③ Cochlear n. atrophy: in sagittal section →

(13)

ROX

2012

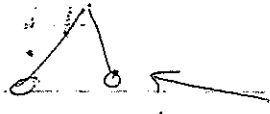
Sino Nasal Imaging



- @ Routine Study:- Bone window only
ant wall of frontal sinus ← post. wall of sphenoid (no cuts) 3-5 mm cuts
- @ Full study:- (Routine + —) Bone & soft
Axial cuts + Coronal cuts + Brain imaging
± Contrast imaging.
Soft tissue window Bone window soft tissue

Anatomy of PNS

- @ Axial view:- 9 min
Maxillary sinuses, alveolar process, Ramus of the mandible, styloid process
- Pterygoid plate [med. & lat. pterygoid plates] pterygoid fossa
- Bony nasal septum: inf. turbinates
- NL ducts Nasal bone



* Coronal view :-

11 min

frontal. ~~المنظر الجانبي~~ sphenoid sinus ~~منطقة~~
orbits ~~العيون~~ septum ~~جدار~~ ~~فوق~~ ~~المنطقة~~ *
Crista galli

Infra orbital foramen, ~~منطقة~~ ~~فوق~~ orbit ~~منطقة~~ *
inf orbital nerve

* Detailed Anatomy :-

14 min

* Osteomeatal unit : a path between 2 bones ~~منطقة~~
bet. the orbital wall & med. The uncinate process
inf turbinate ~~منطقة~~ ~~فوق~~ ~~المنطقة~~ uncinate process

Maxillary ostium ~~منطقة~~ maxillary sinus

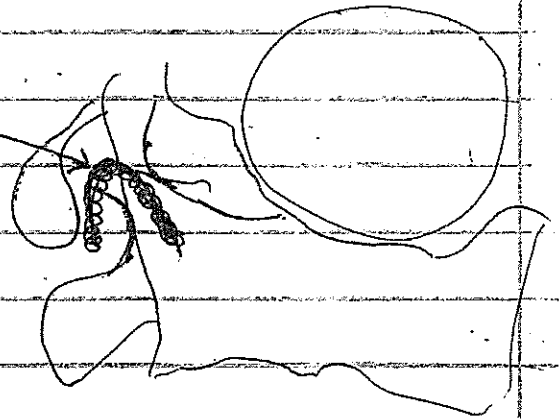
The infundibulum ~~منطقة~~ ~~فوق~~ ~~المنطقة~~

Hiatus semilunaris ~~منطقة~~ ~~فوق~~ ~~المنطقة~~

16 min

2018

2018



The ethmoidal infundibulum ~~منطقة~~ infundibulum
becz it has an intimate Relation ~~منطقة~~ the ethmoid air cells

16

BOX

* Ethmoidal sinuses :-

Ethmoidal Complex

① Cribriform plate ; horizontal plate at the roof of the sinuses
brain, meninges ← فوق العظام ← ethmoidal ← العظام ← (في جوفها) ← recess

② Ethmoidal air cells

③ Crista galli
Cyrus Rectus, Olfactory bulb ← Brain tissue

Axial ← Ethmoidals ← ant. ; post

Coronal
ant & post ethmoidals

Ant. eth. → ○
Post eth. → ○
sphenoid → □

Ant. ← post. ← Globe

* Frontal sinus :-

Multidetector C.T. Sagittal
recess ← Middle meatus ← Frontal sinus

* Sphenoid :- Relations :-

- sup. : sella turcica (pit. gland)
- Inf. : nasopharynx
- lat. : Cavernous sinus
- Ant. : ethmoidal sinuses

④ Anatomical Variations:-

21 min

① Nasal septum: D.S., Nasal septum spur
pneumatized nasal septum w/ drain into the sph-sinus

② pneumatized middle turbinate i.e. Concha bullosa
From 5-15% of all populations

Pathology of paranasal sinuses



③ Air Fluid level indicates acute sinusitis

④ Concentric mucosal thickening, ch-sinusitis

thick مucosa

29 min

⑤ max. sinus

polyp Retention cyst

Retention cyst

* polyps is Relatively rare

* max. sinus cut

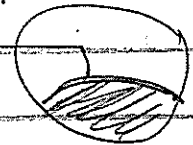
osteum

osteum

⑥ Retention cyst

30:25 min

جو



⑦ Sinusoidal polyps:-

30:18 min

obliteration of max. sinus, eth. sinus & nasal fossa

Mucosal Thick Polyps

* Retention cyst Vs Nasal Polyps :-

1- متحرک نہیں ہوتا ← PNS سے ملتا ہے اور اسے ناس سے خارج ہوتا ہے (nasal polyp)
 2- پولیپ ناس کے sinus سے نکلتا ہے اور اسے ناس سے خارج ہوتا ہے (Retention cyst)
 3- sinus سے نکلتا ہے اور اسے ناس سے خارج ہوتا ہے (Retention cyst)

* Antrochoanal polyp

1- ناس کے max. sinus سے نکلتا ہے

merging in the turbinates

2- ناس کے eth. air cells سے نکلتا ہے

3- al. osseum سے نکلتا ہے

4- eth. air cells سے نکلتا ہے (not affected)

* Mucocele :- 1- Totally opaque sinus

35 min

2- wall is thin

3- Cavity is expanded

* Fronto ethmoidal is common, usually ane preptosis

* Fungal Sinusitis :-

رکزی

35 : 35 min

1- (الطیخ) انہ العیام اللی عنہ sinusitis تقریباً 10% سے زیادہ

2- ناس کے sinus سے نکلتا ہے

3- Fungal ناس کے sinus سے نکلتا ہے

4- Soft tissue window

5- window

6- MRI سے ناس کے sinus سے نکلتا ہے

② Sinonasal Neoplastic lesions:- [42:19 min]

(1) Osteoma (عظمي الورم)

Common in frontal sinus

② Inverted Papilloma

[43:30 min]

Bg Tumor arises in the nasal cavity & when it is in size it will enter the nasal sinuses

① Inverted papilloma, nasal fossa, inverted papilloma, max. sinus

② Inverted papilloma, max. sinus, antrochoanal papilloma

Totally oblique, max. sinus, antich. papilloma

inverted papilloma

antrochoanal papilloma ← free ← eth. air cells
inverted papilloma ← affected

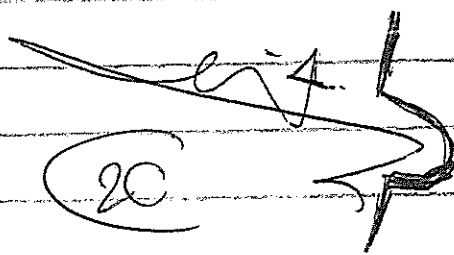
③ Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma:-

- Hypervascular, only in boys

Pharynx, nose, tumor

- high affinity to extend into the sphenoid sinus

④



Sella Turcica

⊗ Anatomy of sella Turcica:-

- Located at the base of the skull.

- A-P diam: 16 mm Depth: 14 mm

- Contents: Pituitary gland, Part of the stalk & CSF.

فقط 2/3 حجم sella ← CSF وال 1/3 تنس هو ال pituitary.

⊗ Examination Technique:-

* Axial & Coronal ال axial ← العيار ناسم على نفسه وال Coronal ناسم على نفسه ~

* Area of scanning: from sellar floor to the suprasellar area → Axial cuts
& in Coronal cuts → from post aspect to the ant. aspect of the sella.

* Cuts: 3 mm ← أقل (نظام ال 5 mm)

نظام خانها بصور وجامع باقى ال skull وال PNS فكانت ال sella تنقطع spine و ear
ال خانها دى ← دلو قس ال دى ← انك تعمل Focus على ال sella ← ال (ال صورة تنقطع) (ال)

ال scanning of the brain ← ال sella ال تعمل

* Bone & Soft tissue window.

* Symmetrical patient positioning petrous bone وال sella

* Contrast injection ال sella وال orbit طقمه

⊗ Anatomy of Pituitary Gland:-

كل ال anatomy وال C.T. او MRI هتقوله ال ← ال ال Coronal ال رجة انك

ما بقى ال العيار بنفسه ال spine و بقى ال Coronal الاول و بقى ال axial ال spine ال

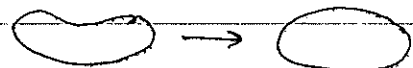
ال ال pituitary مع ال Coronal لانه اقل بكتير من ال axial ال كل فال ال pit

ال Pit. الة من الة الة الة الة kidney shaped و upper surface is

Concave, it may be flat, but not convex in normal cases except in 2 cases

1- Females at puberty age It hyperactivity → upper surface may

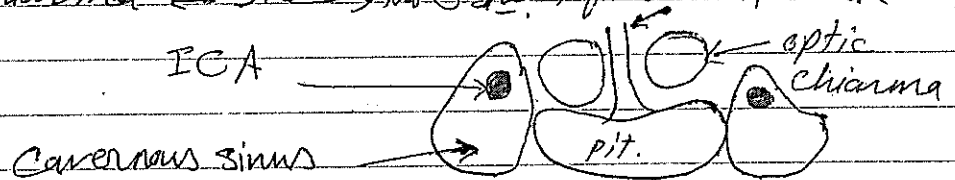
2- females at pregnancy period be convex



sella ①

Coronal (frontal) view of sagittal pit. ant. post. A-P axis

Hypothalamus infundibular stalk pit. decussation of optic chiasma



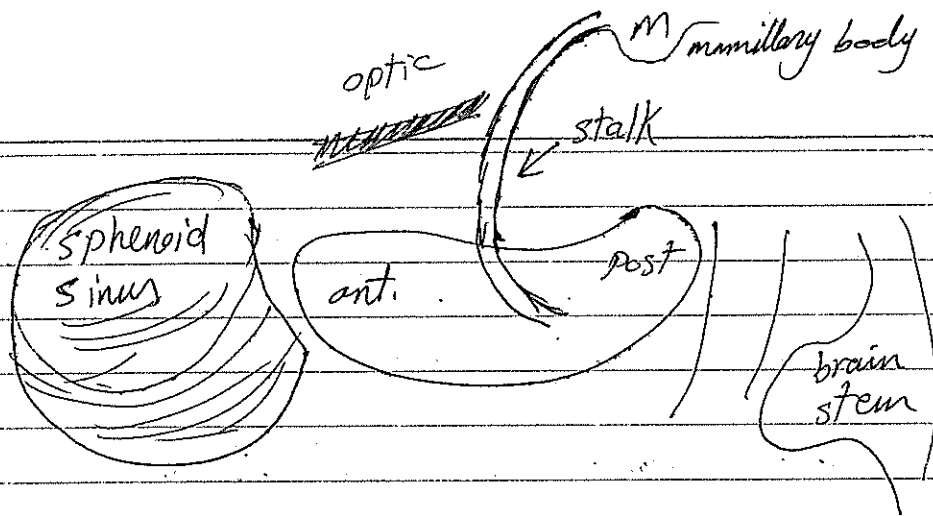
Cavernous sinus pit. rt. & lt. internal Carotid a. clater (para sellar anatomy) - pit nerves - Cavernous sinus

Sagittal view of pit. (T1, W1) ant. post. pit. Fat Content post. ant. Triglycerides 2/3 ant. 1/3 post.

infundibular stalk CSF stalk (filled) recen of 3rd ventricle mamillary body stalk (m) clater. hypothalamus

optic chiasma

2012/11/19



④ MRI Technique of sella :-

- 3mm Cuts

- Sagittal & Coronal T_1 images

- Contrast, may or may not be needed

* Sagittal & Coronal $\rightarrow$ Contrast $\rightarrow$ P.C. sagittal

& Coronal $\rightarrow$ Brain Imaging (Axial T_2 or Axial flair)

Coronal 1/2

C.T. 1/2

1/2

④ Report of Normal sella :-

- Normal size & shape of the sella

- Concave upper border of the gland

$\rightarrow$ in the coronal images

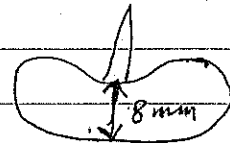
N.B. it may be straight in sagittal images.

- Homogenous Contrast enhancement

- Height of gland is normal ($N < 8$ mm)

- Midline infundibular stalk

- free suprasellar cistern (i.e. normally contains CSF)



Isointense to the brain tissue in T_1 & T_2 WIs, no suprasellar pit.

Neural (brain) tissue

Ant. pit. $\rightarrow$ 75% & Post. is 25%

* Never to judge or diagnose Empty sella by axial cuts @ 17:33

* Coronal images: 

Coronal
stalk
C.T. اور MRI

* Congenital lesions of The Sella :- 17:33

- * Small or absent gland & stalk.
- * Ectopic Neurohypophysis "suprasellar hot spot" - Ectopic post pit. V. Com men
- * Duplicated pit. stalk.

* Incidental pituitary lesions:- "lesions Inside the pit. Gland" :-

- micro-adenoma $< 1\text{cm}$ و macro-adenoma $> 1\text{cm}$
- Benign non-functioning cysts inside gland & pituitary

* D.D. of pit. cystic lesions:

- 1) pit. cyst "simple cyst"
- 2) Rathke's cleft cyst
- 3) Artifact
- 4) pit. microadenoma

Cystic lesions

adenoma $< 1\text{cm}$ و infundibulum Rathke's cyst $> 1\text{cm}$

* Focal lesion in pit. $\rightarrow$ bright "high signal" in both T_1 & T_2 WIs. $\rightarrow$ hemorrhagic lesion $\rightarrow$ may be pit. microadenoma or cyst.

pit. microadenoma

5 Sella

* Pituitary Adenoma:-

- micro $\rightarrow$ $< 1\text{cm}$, macro $> 1\text{cm}$ هو الحجم فقط
- pit. adenoma هو الورم في الغدة النخامية
- The most common intrasellar tumor in adults.
- pit. adenoma is rare below the age of 18 yrs.
- Micro: $1 < \text{cm}$ Macro: $> 1\text{cm}$

في ال MRI ال pit. adenoma هو الورم في الغدة النخامية
Non-enhancing pit. lesion, low signal T_1 & high signal in T_2 WTs.
ال micro adenoma هو الورم في الغدة النخامية
Nor. pituitary adenoma هو الورم في الغدة النخامية
microadenoma هو الورم في الغدة النخامية

prolactinoma, Growth hormone adenoma هو الورم في الغدة النخامية
ACTH, TSH, LH, FSH هو الورم في الغدة النخامية
Central pit. adenoma هو الورم في الغدة النخامية
ACTH هو الورم في الغدة النخامية
Invasive diagnostic approach هو الورم في الغدة النخامية

* MicroAdenoma:-

- 75% are functioning tumors
- 50% of active adenomas are prolactinomas
- Nor. serum prolactin level 20 nanogram/ml
- prolactinoma $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ prolactin level $> 150 \text{ ng/ml}$

microadenoma هو الورم في الغدة النخامية
stalk هو الورم في الغدة النخامية
adenoma هو الورم في الغدة النخامية
microadenoma هو الورم في الغدة النخامية

⊛ Hemorrhagic MicroAdenoma:-

يكونه ابيض، T₂ وابيض T₂ وده اللي بيبيها

⊛ CT Criteria of pit Microadenoma:-

الكلام ده ايام الاغريه

- focal non-enhancing lesion within a pit. gland.] اتينه
- surface bulge or contour deformity "sup. or inf."] موه
- Convex upper border of a pit. gland] اتينه
- "but may be convex in any condition of ↑ activity of a gland"] اقل
- Central lateral shift of a stalk] اهميه
- N.B. Tilt of the stalk may be a normal variant.

50% of microadenomas cannot be detected by CT → MRI sensitivity is 90%
 زمان قبل الـ MRI ما ينشئش كلامه قول في التقرير

⊛ Dynamic MRI of the pituitary:-

"هو ده اللي بنشغل به دلو قس"

بنصور قبل الصبغه → الحقن صبغه → صور بسرعه بسرعه الصبغه
 لنر الـ Nor. pit. gland بت enhance على طول → قبل الـ microadenoma
 فالـ microadenoma هتظهر نقطة غامقه بوا الـ pit. الصبغه → جاية الفرويه
 وبمينه الـ MRI Post-Contrast القادى → انتا في الـ Dynamic بنور بسرعه
 لأنك فرغ الـ Post-Contrast القادى بنشئش وقت كبير → فالـ nor. pituitary
 الـ microadenoma في الاثنين بيافرو الصبغه زي بعض ومن هتفرق تسفر

ساعات الـ adenoma بتطلع في الـ pituitary ما قس → بتعمل حفرة في الـ floor
 قس الـ pit. ودي زمان كانت بتساع في المشيم ملاكها عن الـ CT فقط

معظم الحالات بتاخر دوا → من هتشوف تغير فعلى في حجم الـ lesion غير
 Usual follow up time is > 30-32 months. 30 شهر على الأقل

⊛ sella

④ Macro-Adenoma of the pituitary:-

- السبب اننا مقسمين الـ adenoma الى micro و macro. الـ mass اكتر من 1 cm ← الـ sella مش هتغطها والـ mass هتخرج لبرا الـ sella ← هتخرج بالـ sella لقوة لثمة قوة من CSF تكسب تحت والجانب من bony sella
- الـ Macro-Adenoma بتقوّل على الشبوع pituitary Adenoma
- في حيز الـ Adenoma ← الـ sella انزل توصل الـ CSF قوة الـ sella
- المرحلة التانيه ← انزل توصل الـ optic chiasma وتضغط عليه
- المرحلة التالته ← انزل توصل الـ Hypothalamus قوة الـ

- في الـ CT الـ adenoma بتكون homogenous enhancement, isodense mass
- areas of heterogenous breakdown or cystic component is large.

Cystic degeneration is 10%.

- الـ Adenoma ممكن تعرف في الـ axial فقط لأنك كبيره
- الـ MRI احسن من الـ CT. انك بتعرف تشوف الـ optic chiasma وكوده الـ
- الـ adenoma وصلت الـ hypothalamus فيه معناه انك اخذت الـ chiasma في سكتك.
- في الـ MRI الـ adenoma اسود ^{هادي} T₁ وابيض T₂ وممكن Homor or Hetero PC

- في التقرير في الـ Macro-Adenoma للازم تقول الـ Extension بتاعها
- واصل كده فيه وهو في الـ (3) مرحلة من الـ (3) ← suprasellar extension
- وممكن يكون في يرفوا "لكن بنسبه اقل" Cavernous sinus lateral extension into
- ← وفي الـ (3) الـ (3) الـ (3) الـ Cavernous sinus ممكن يتشال بالـ (3)
- لو في Infraseal extension ← هتوصل الـ sphenoid sinus, skull base
- وممكن كمان توصل الـ nasopharynx ←

- ازاي "بساطه" تعرف انك في Lesion داخل جوا الـ Cavernous sinus ← لو قيت
- pituitary tumor موجود Lat. to Cerebral artery



- Hage inside $\propto$ Adenoma is 25-30%

• Hage $\rightarrow$ MRI $\rightarrow$ T_2 و T_1 في

* Cavernous Sinus Invasion:-

- Abnormal tissue between the lat. wall of Σ sinus & Σ Carotid artery.

- Asymmetry between the 2 cavernous sinuses.

- Serum prolactin is above 1000 ngm/ml. "Nor. is 20 ngm/ml"

* pit. Adenoma Vs Meningioma "In the Cavernous Sinus" :-

	<u>Adenoma</u>	<u>Meningioma</u>
- Carotid lumen	maintained	Cuffed or pressure on it

الأنسجة الـ meningioma شهوره لنزله يتخفف الـ B5 وتقلل كند الـ adenoma (3)

* Invasive pit. Adenoma :-

الطبيب / Dr. Adenemg يتطلع فورا الى Sella من اجل invasion -

pit. Carcinoma - možu biti invasive pit adenoma ($> 25\%$),

(a)  Non-invasive
 (b)  Invasive

(c) Carcinoma: كيانولوجي نادر جدا
 (d) Sphenoid: يتفرع في عظم الـ

ممکنہ طبعاً ان کے لیے فوفور و لغت یعنی نصیب الی
و تنزل کھانا لا sphenoid

في lesions في ال Adenoma في ال pit. في ال

④ pituitary Abscess:-

Still abscess SI 20 ← marginal enhancement join fluid with SI 20

CIP of pit. hypofunctn - jaw 1 ← classic CIP of an abscess if jaw 2 pit. ... 1-فـ

۱۳۴۵/۱۴۵۱ هـ شوقل انز *Adenema* و ساجا علی انز ۰

9 Sella

24/1/14

⊗ Rathke's cleft Cyst:-

- cyst "Inside" The sella
- lesion filled w/ CSF
- No enhancement, No Calcification D.D. e' suprasellar craniopharyngioma.
- classic stalk attached pit. → micro-adenoma
- Cystic Component و Adenoma و tumor symptoms
- 1 cm micro-Adenoma "Rathke's cyst" → tumor symptoms
- The typical location is 2 pars intermedia → pit.

⊗ Pituitary Metastasis:- 1-5% of cancer patients.

- lesion في pit. → Adenoma → هتسب على باقي ال brain
- multiple lesions. → هتلاقى في brain هتفكر انه ممكن اللى
- Pituitary دى مكان واحد من ال Secondaries اللى هتلقاها
- 2nd or 3rd lung or breast cancer لو العيان عنده
- pit. → اللى هتقال ال 2nd or 3rd pit. أكبر احتمال اتسبب tumor وادى ال lung
- اللى هتقال ال pit. → كبر حجمه → كبر حجمه
- Most of malignant pituitary lesions are 2ndries bcoz pituitary carcinoma is very very rare
- symptoms are: "1" Diabetes Insipidus "Rare e' Adenoma"
- "2" panhypopituitarism
- "3" Cranial n. palsy "3, 4 & 6"
- Common e' deposits

49 min

Suprasellar structures

فوق البصري
Sella

- 1) Diaphragma sellae
- 2) Suprasellar Cistern & the circle of wills
- 3) optic n. & Chiasma
- 4) Infundibular stalk
- 5) The Hypothalamus
- 6) Ant. part of the 3rd vent.



infundibular stalk ← في كيس CSF ← كيس البصري
The infundibular recess of the 3rd Ventricle. ①
The optic recess of the 3rd ventricle ② ← optic chiasma
optic chiasma (c later) hydrocephalus
Stalk Tuber Cenerium

hypothalamus ← ماميلاري body
infundibular stalk ← Sella ← tuber Cenerium
Tuber Cenerium ←

in the supra sellar region ← Hypothalamus
Stalk (m) ←

- ④ All suprasellar lesions are: 5+4+3+2 = 14
- children: craniopharyngioma, Hypothalamic Glioma.
 - Adults: suprasellar extension of adenoma, Suprasellar meningioma.
 - Aneurysm.
 - Dermoid - Epidermoid - Arachnoid - Colloid
 - Lipoma - Hamartoma of tuber Cenerium
 - supra sellar Germinoma
 - sarcoidosis - Secondaries
- ② sella

53:50 min

Suprasellar Lesions

Adult:-

- Suprasellar extension of pituitary adenoma.
- Suprasellar meningioma.

Child:-

- Craniopharyngioma
- Hypothalamic glioma.

Aneurysms "Both Children & Adults" → 80% of suprasellar lesions.

Craniopharyngioma:-

2 peaks ← 6-10 yrs و 40-50 yrs ← و 50% ← 3 parts
Classic Craniopharyngioma

① Cystic Component ② Solid Component ③ Calcification.

في نوعين Craniopharyngioma نوع Common في الأطفال و نوع less Common في الكبار.

Adenomatous type @ squamous papillary type

more Common

less Common

Calcium

less or no Calcium

Cyst is always present

Usually solid

lobulated shape 

Rounded shape 

Common in children

Common in adults

no vascular enhancement

no enhancement

Usually Recurrent

Rare recurrence

squamous papillary type of Craniopharyngioma هو عبارة عن

hypothalamic glioma في الكبار و في الأطفال

SI - cystic part د fluid فیکو ایف T_2 و T_1 ← الی (oil/fatty)
 یکنو ایف T_1 و T_2 الی fluid د یکنو فیه
 oily, fatty Component

لوکار، تشوین SI Calcium ← CT الی ← MRI الی

لو قیعت ساه الی solid component و SI موی wall of cystic part

D.D. Rathke's cleft cyst Craniopharyngioma

- | | |
|--|---|
| * Cyst inside π sella | * Usually suprasellar |
| Never a pure suprasellar lesion | "may extend down to π sella" |
| * No Solid Component | * Solid Component is present |
| <u>3^{NO}</u> * No Enhancement | * Both solid part & wall of cystic part |
| * No Calcium | * Calcium is Common |
| * Main lesion inside π sella | * Main lesion is suprasellar |

* Optic & Hypothalamic Glioma:-

- هه، نه، me، suprasellar lesion الی hypothalamus نی الی کابل
- 1- No Cystic Component ؛ Craniopharyngioma الی نه الی الی
- 2- No Calcification 3- All the lesion is solid & homogeneous enhancement.

isodense زی الی brain و هه الی هه، homogenous.
 MRI ← فی الی T_1 اسود، "مادی"، فی الی T_2 (ایف) و PC ← homag.

خالی الی الی الی lesion هه مکانه یانی فوق الی pituitary و مشین و مشین هه (تشوین)
 الی stalk و الی pituitary لو هه هم و فوق الی الی lesion زی هم "8"
 ← lesion
 stalk ← pit

⑧ Hamartoma → No Oedema
No Mass Effect
No Enhancement

• NF I lesions بطانة ال optic nerve من ال optic nerve قاع و قاع
IntraCranial Extension جوا ال Brain ال ال occipital lobe فوه و ورا
وال lesions فته و فته ال pathway ال ال orbit ال ال Cortex فوه
وده غالباً يكون ال ال ال bilat. optic n. affected

ال NF I من ال ال lymphoma ال ال ال ال NF I ال ال
ال ال ال ال ال ال lesions ال ال ال
ال ال ال ال ال ال immune condition ال ال NF I
ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال

⑨ Suprasellar Extension of pituitary Adenoma:-
ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال ال

⑩ Suprasellar Meningioma:- "15-25% of meningiomas"

* Criteria of meningioma:-

- 1- Homogenous enhancement.
- 2- Calcification.
- 3- Bone sclerosis.
- 4- Dural tail.

* 2nd Common suprasellar tumor in adults.

* Arise from sphenoid ridge, diaphragma or tuberculum sellae.

* Shows lobulated outline & strong enhancement.

Sella (15)

(قبل) 1. Pituitary 2. Suprasellar-meningioma 3. Pituitary structure
 No demarcation bet. lesion & pit. → Figure of 8 in children
 MRS: ↑ phosphate monoester peak

(قبل) 4. Optic 5. Hypothalamic Glioma → Figure of 8 in children

Pituitary Adenoma	Suprasellar Meningioma
No demarcation bet. lesion & pit.	line of demarcation → Figure of 8
MRS: ↑ phosphate monoester peak	less ↑ than adenoma

(قبل) 6. Suprasellar Aneurysm:- (Aneurysms of brain)
 Suprasellar Circle of Willis bifurcation of BVs
 • midline area
 - Aneurysm shows homogenous enhancement except there is a thrombus
 - calcification is frequent

الفرق بين adenoma والaneurysm
 adenoma: lesion in the brain tissue
 aneurysm: lesion in the blood vessel

Selective Carotid Angiography
 CT-Angio and MRA
 Carotid flow

⊛ Suprasellar dermoid Cyst:-

- Dermoid تعرفه مواد Fat و Calcium وال
- تعرفه ازای الفرقه بین Fat و CSF فرقہ ال density او ال MRI هیفر بیا
- لازم تصور عالی leakage of fat inside arachnoid^{sub-space} مشهوره فی الامقانات
- راجع ← "Intracranial cystic lesions" فی ال brain
- فرقہ ازای مواد lipoma : ال lipoma مجرد Fat فقط لکن ال dermoid فی ال fat و ال کتانیه متاخظه ماکا

⊛ Suprasellar Epidermoid Cyst:-

- lobulated out line
- Calcification in 3 wall
- FLAIR : Content isn't CSF
- Diffusion ال restriction فی ال Epidermoid و ال Free ← arachnoid cyst

⊛ Tuber Cinereum Hamartoma:-

- slowly growing neoplastic lesion
- Boys > Girls (⊖)
- C/P: precocious puberty & seizures
- enhancement لا و Ca و فیش لا small size "2cm" مشهوره فی ال Sagittal و ال Coronal و ال axial

⊛ Colloid Cyst:-

- ده cyst الی ماکا مینر لونه ابیغ لونه سیاه مشهوره فی ال MRI
- ماکا مشغیر لکن مشهوره مایافه صغیر
- ال تشخیص ماکا Ant. part, Midline, 3rd ventricle

⊛ Supra & Infraseellar metastasis:-

- لوالیهام معروف الی عنده my زنی مثلاً lung, breast او ال melanoma
- ال my زنی ال my optic chiasma
- ال multiple lesions فی ال brain هتفکر اکثر فی ال 2my
- ال lesion و انت متی عارف الی my بقی تقول الی Glioma

* Suprasellar Germinoma "Ectopic pinealoma":

من هتجرت تشخص ال ا ل و ال ← lesion في pineal body
 عبارة عن suprasellar mass. ال ال pattern of enhancement في ال ال
 ال ال "نكهة غالية" في ال ال ← ال ال lesion في ال ال
 ال ال pineal body tumors
 ال ال lesion في ال ال pineal body
 ال ال Hypothalamic Glioma و ال ال Glioma

N.B. other Germ cell Carcinoma:-

- Embryonal cell Carcinoma
- Yolk sac tumors
- Chorio carcinoma
- Teratoma

* Suprasellar Lipoma:

كور ال ال fat في ال ال CT و ال MRI و ال ال fat suppression images ال ال
 ال ال fat ال ال ← ال ال ← alveolar body

* Suprasellar Granuloma: mainly Sarcoidosis

ال ال ال Stalk و ال ال Chiasma ال ال
 ال ال Stalk ال ال ال ال Chiasma ال ال ال ال ال ال
 ال ال ال ال ال ال Sarcoidosis ال ال ال ال ال ال
 ال ال ال ال ال ال lymphocytic hypophysitis ال ال ال ال ال ال
 ال ال ال ال ال ال Glioma ال ال ال ال ال ال
 2 my in the stalk.

* Suprasellar Hot spot:-

- Subacute large "Thrombosed BV"
- Ectopic Post pit "neurohypophysis"
- Craniopharyngioma "Small sized lesion"
- Lipoma "small lipoma"
- Dermoid cyst "small cyst"

Parasellar Structures

* Cavernous Sinus & its Contents:-

- 1) Internal Carotid artery
- 2) Cranial nerves III, IV & V ^{ophthalmic} maxillary & VI 3, 4, 5, 6
- 3) Dura
- 4) Bones

Coronal CT scan showing the parasellar area and the shadows of the cranial nerves. The parasellar area is the area between the internal carotid artery and the optic chiasm.

as line extension of the parasellar area. The parasellar area is the area between the internal carotid artery and the optic chiasm.

* Parasellar lesions may extend to:-

- 1) Ant.: into the orbital apex
- 2) Med.: into the sella
- 3) posterior: into the prepontine cistern → brain & the post fossa barilar a.

N.B. Assessment of the orbit is v.v. important for tumor extension, proptosis & dilated veins.

* Lesions are :-

- Meningioma
- Trigeminal schwannoma
- Carotid Cavernous fistula
- Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis
- Chordoma
- 2ries "mainly breast & melanoma"

(19) sella

2013

- Meningioma
- Trigeminal Neuroma
- Carotid-Cavernous Fistula
- CST
- Cavernous sinus Thrombosis.
- 2ries
- Chordoma

1:29:40 min

Parasellar lesions

① Parasellar Meningioma:-

- Homogeneously enhanced lesion
- Calcification is common
- Bone sclerosis → bone window in CT
- Dural Tail

Surface of bone marrow → bone window in CT
Sclerosis → irregular → surface of bone marrow → bone window in CT

② Trigeminal Nerve Schwannoma:-

- Trigeminal ganglion
- Cavernous sinus
- Gasserian ganglion
- Mickel's Cave

③ Diagnostic landmarks:-

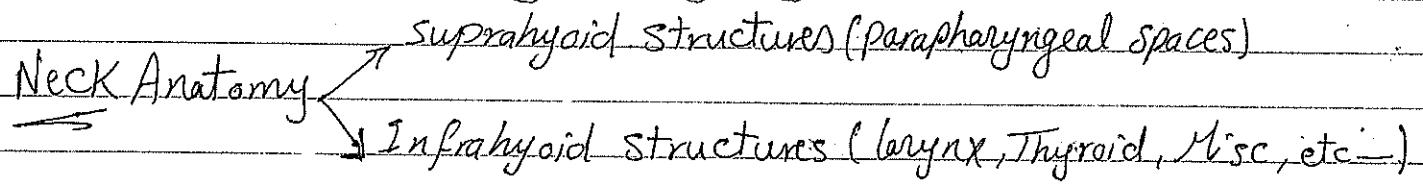
1. Involvement of the Gasserian ganglion
2. Dumbbell configuration in the post. fossa
Cerebello pontine angle cistern
3. Extension through the widened skull base foramina

Notes

- Parapharyngeal
- Salivary Glands
- Larynx
- PNS →
- Tongue & floor of mouth

Neck Imaging

parapharyngeal spaces



* Def. of parapharyngeal space :-

- Fat containing triangular space lat. to the pharynx
 - Extends from base of skull to the oropharynx
- laryngopharynx
laryngopharynx

* Contents : * Arteries : Ascending pharyngeal
Internal maxillary

* Veins : pharyngeal vv.

* Nerves : branches of the mandibular n.

Lipoma
Extension from the pharynx

"fat is T2" MRI

Scan of parapharyngeal spaces
oropharynx
para-spaces
Scanning area

Suprahyoid PPS

Scanning: axial & Coronal: من الجانبين

* Axial: from inf. border of mandible up to the skull base

* Coronal: from the spine post. → Ant. up to end of oropharynx

* Cuts: 5 mm is the standard

* Contrast injection. (PNS petrous → Contrast in H&N)

من هنا في تقاطع الـ C.T. و MRI

C.T.

MRI

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| * Bone erosion | * No bone artifact |
| * Calcification | * Superior Contrast Resolution |
| * Hyperostosis i.e. bone sclerosis | * Vascular imaging (MRA i.e. no need for Cont.) |
| | * Direct multiplanar imaging. |

مع وجود تحفظ بمعدل الرزاق الشفوي → الـ C.T. هي ذاتي الفرق كوني
 Tonsils, Nasopharynx, Oropharynx → الـ MRI لا يوضح
 Salivary glands → الـ MRI لا يوضح
 Gland و Tumors و Lesion
 كما هو مع وجود تحفظ: ربما يتركز في بعض المناطق
 في H&N لانه ان anatomy يتأثر به
 الـ MRI يبين تفاصيل الـ Soft tissue وانت امل ما في البرك
 في المنطقة من خانت عاوز landmarks و افسه تمشي و اها في الـ C.T. اهل

N.B. presenting symptoms: All ENT symptoms "sore throat, tonsillitis etc"
 + Cranial n. affection + neck swelling

Suprahoid PPS

Anatomy of The parapharyngeal spaces PPS

land mark and paraph. space cut
 "paraph space" → pharynx
 relations

Ant. Relations:-

Antrolateral Aspect (Infratemporal fossa):- "Masticator Space"

Temporalis m. Ramus of mandible
 med. pterygoid plates
 lat.

med. & lat. pterygoid muscle

masseter m.

branches of mandibular n.

maxillary antrum

fat

mass

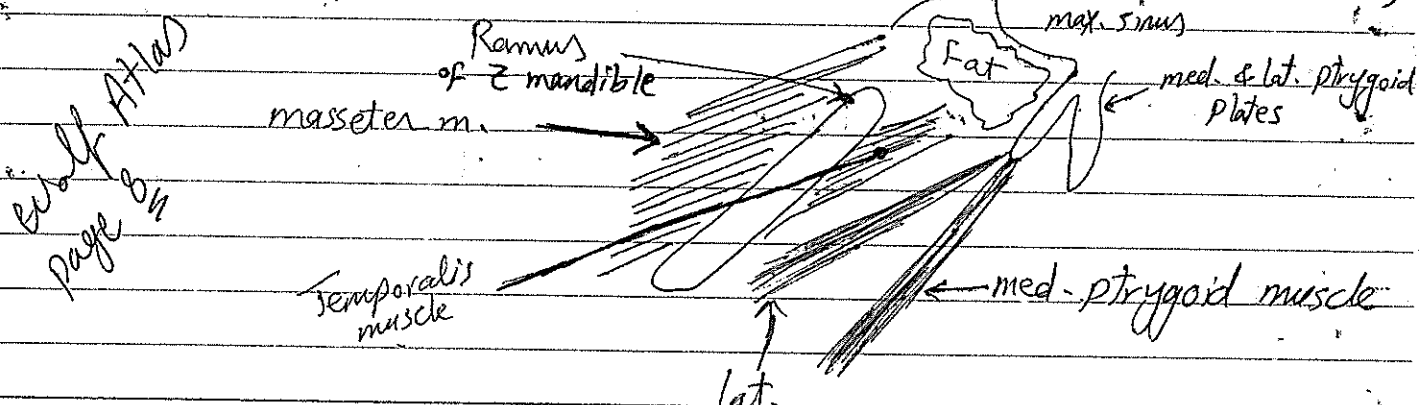
Masticator space:-

1- Muscles of mastication: Masseter, Temporalis, med. & lat. pterygoid mm.

2- Ramus of the mandible

3- Branches of the mandibular n.

4- fat behind the antral wall (max. antrum)



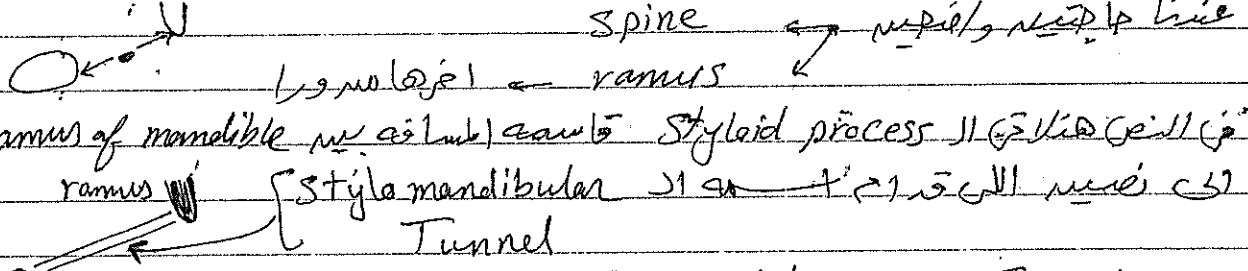
Atlas
 page 84

supratyoid PPS

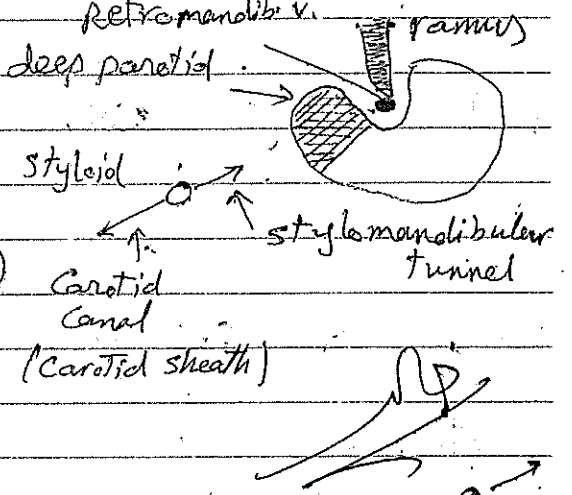
Post.

⑥ Antrolateral Aspect "parotid space" :-

⑦ Stylomandibular Tunnel :- "Post Aspect"



So Stylomandibular tunnel Contains :-
 1- Deep part of the parotid gland
 2- Retromandibular vein
 3- External Carotid artery
 4- facial nerve
 5- LNs



⑧ Retro (Post) Styloid space or The Carotid Canal :-

Internal Carotid artery
 Internal jugular vein, Cranial nerves 9, 10, 11 & 12, sympathetic plexus
 LNs

So Carotid Canal Contains :-

- 1- ICA
- 2- IJV
- 3- Cr. nn. 9-12
- 4- LNs
- 5- Sympathetic plexus

⑨ Suprahoid. PPS

⊗ Medial Aspect of The PPS:-

⊕ pharyngeal mucosal space:-

mucosa into oropharynx & pharynx like lip.

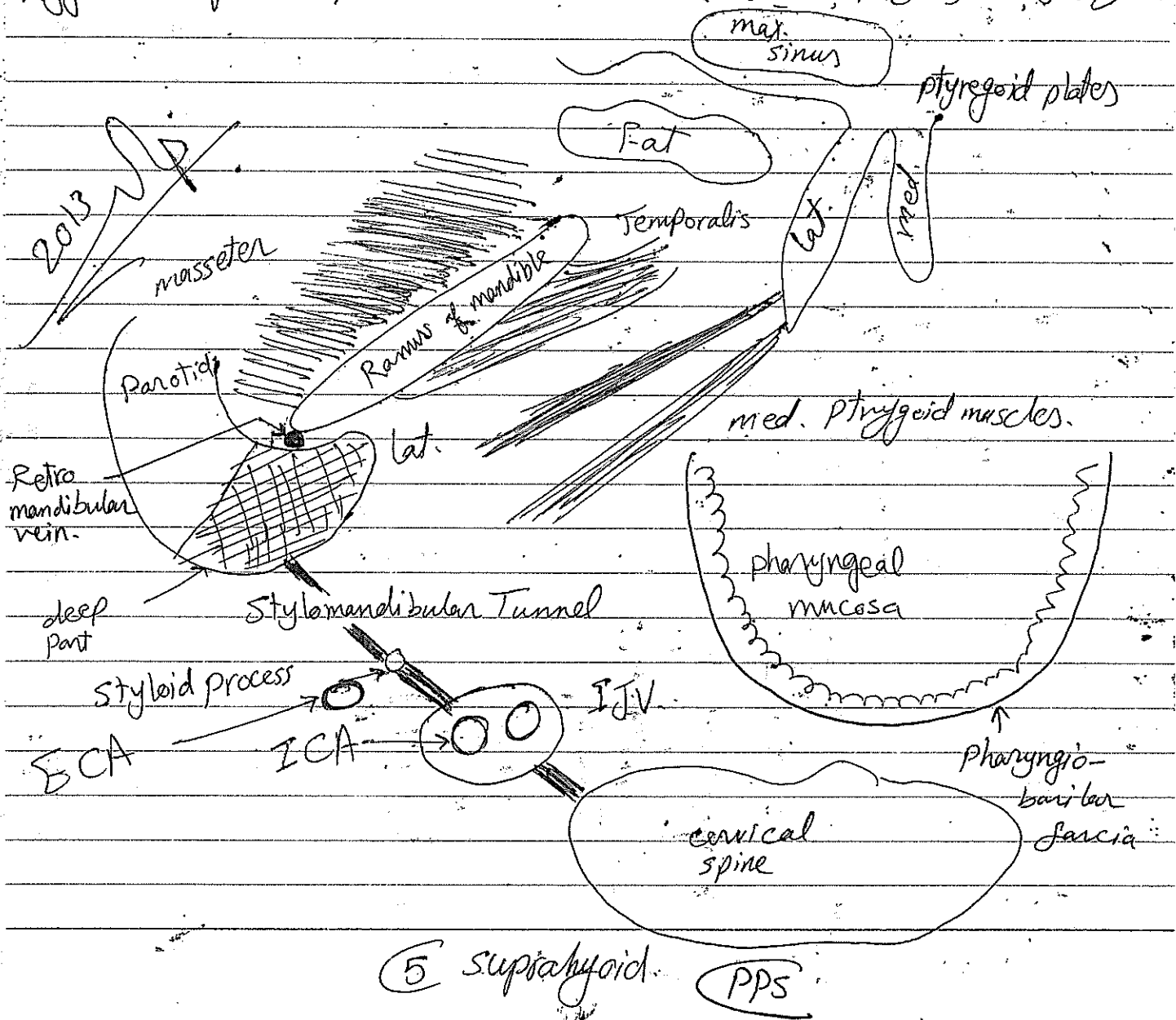
fascia with deep contents of neck & face & mucosa & muscle.

v. Thick fascia → pharyngobasilar fascia

v. important to:- Maintain patent air way

- prevent pharyngeal infection from spreading into the deep structures. (usual infection & abscess)

Aggressive infections, Tumors



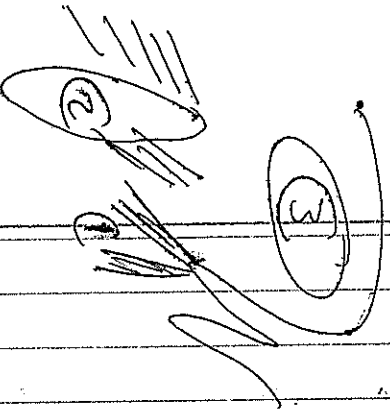
26/5/13 (2013)

Anatomy of The Parapharyngeal Space

1:19 min

Ant. - lat. Relations
(Infra-temporal fossa)

- 1- Muscles of mastication
- * Masseter
- * Temporalis
- * med. lat. pterygoid m.
- 2- Ramus of mandible
- 3- fat behind the antum
- 4- BRS of mandibular n.

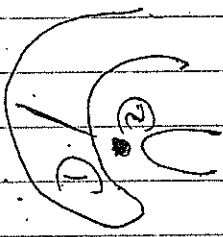


mandibular lesions
eg. osteosarcoma
muscles: NHL &
Rhabdomyosarcoma

Post. - lat. Relations

Stylohyoid Tumor

- 1- Deep part of parotid
- 2- Retro-mandibular v.
- 3- E.C.A.
- 4- Facial n.
- 5- LN.



From 3 parotid:-
Bg: Pleomorphic Adenoma
Hdl: Carcinoma

Med. Aspec

Pharyngeal

fauces

NPC, OPC,

lymphoma

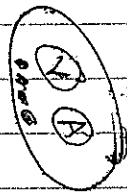
Rhabdomyosarcoma

Bg lesions

- Torwaldt's cyst
- Adenoids
- NP Angio Fibroma

Tonsillitis

Tonsillar carcinoma "OPC"



- Glomus Tumor
- ↳ Carotid body tumor
- ↳ Glomus jugulare
- Lymph node
- Neurofibroma or Schwannoma

PPS

6 suprahyoid

2012
2013

15:40 min

Pathology of PPS

- الغالب med. الـ maxilla lesion من الـ Fat الـ maxilla lesion الـ comp
الـ Fat الـ maxilla lesion الـ Ant. الـ Fat الـ maxilla lesion الـ comp
- 98% of masses arising med. to the PPS are carcinoma.
 - ↳ 80% are squamous cell carcinoma.
 - ↳ 18% others eg. adenoid cystic carcinoma, mucoepidermoid car.
 - ↳ 2% lymphoma & sarcoma "children"
 - V. rare: Angiofibroma, melanoma.

Notes

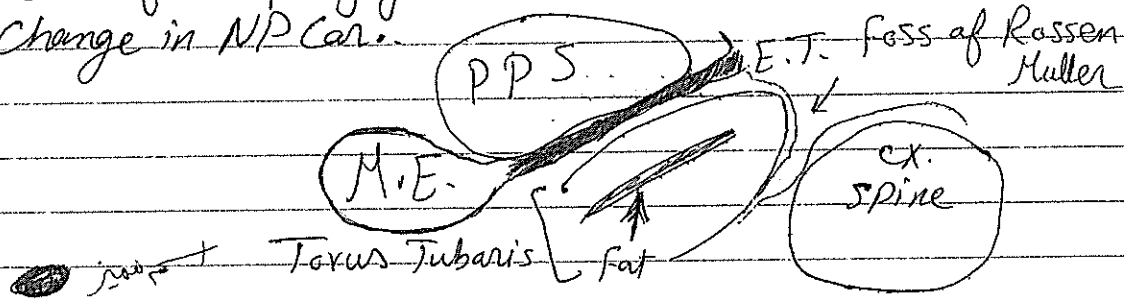
Suprahyoid PPS

18 min

Naropharyngeal Anatomy

PPS (NPx) Naropharynx
Tensor & elevator palati mm. (T.E.) Torus Tubarius (T.T.)
Fossa of Rosen-Muller (F.T.)
Rosen-Muller

Tensor & elevator palati mm. (T.E.) MRI
Fat (C.T.)
early detection of naropharyngeal Carcinoma i.e. This fat plane is
The 1st change in NP Car.



19:30 min

Naropharyngeal Carcinoma

NPC

PPS (NPx) wall of pharynx

* Clinical Triad Δ:-

- 1) Asymptomatic mass at LN.
- 2) Hearing loss at otitis media "in adults"
- 3) Bloody nasal discharge.

* CIP: mass in 2 lat wall of 2 naropharynx.

* Before age of 50 yrs ♂ > ♀ ☹

* Strong relationship e' Epstein-Barr virus.

(8) Suprahoid (PPS)

Post Contract asymptotic, T2 visible, T1 not visible mass MRZ
 otitis media, no secretions
 T1 and T2 visible

- 1) obliteration of Σ fat strip between Σ tensor & levator palati mm in T₁ WIS
- 2) Extension into the PPS
- 3) obliteration of Σ fat plane between the NP & Σ paravertebral muscles.

تقلص كاسه، جثا انك تعجز ال Tumor، وصل ال parametral fat ولا انك تضاعف
كاسه وصل العظام بياض ف علاج ال radiotherapy ومن ههنا عمل عله ولو هو هلش هيعمل عله
فكسر الكاسه ده اقل اقصه حالاً لكن كاسه بياض ال radiotherapy ودول العظام اقل بكتير

⑨ suprahoid (PPS)

* Staging of NPC :-

- * T₁: Confined to nasopharynx
- * T₂: Extension to the oropharynx or the nasal fossa
- * T₃: Extension to the bone or paranasal sinuses
- * T₄: Intracranial or intra-orbital extension

ان staging في الـ NPC

تقریباً نفس
ان staging
في الـ NPC
tumors
الـ Neck

④ Report of NPC :-

- Ill defined soft tissue mass is seen infiltrating "Rt or Lt" side of nasopharynx & obliterating fossa of Rosen-Müller & Eustachian tube
- Tumor Extends ant. into the nasal fossa thru the post. nares, extension into the pterygoid fossa & destruction of pterygoid plates,
- Extension into the post. wall of maxillary sinus, extension into fat of infratemporal fossa "lat. to max. sinus" & Extension to the prevertebral muscles & Erosion of vertebrae
- Tumor Extends medially crossing the midline, infiltrating the NP of the other side
- Tumor Extends laterally, encroaching on the PPS, affecting or invading both med. & lat. pterygoid muscles & temporalis muscle & Erosion of the bony ramus of mandible
- No sup. extension either intra-orbital or intracranial.
- No inf. extension to the oropharynx
- Affection of Cervical LNs
- Middle ear affection: 2ry otitis media

anatomy N

ان Tumor في الـ NPC

ان Extension في الـ NPC

med., lat., Ant., post., sup. & Inf. extension

ان LNs في الـ NPC

ان ME cavity في الـ NPC

⑩ Suprahyoid PPS

* Other Nasopharyngeal Malignancy:-

* Lymphoma:- 20%

NP Carcinoma lymphoma / enlarged LN
"enlarged LN" ← "متكبر العقد الليمفاوية"

* Rhabdomyosarcoma:-

- The most common sarcoma of H&N.

- Blood metastasis is the commonest
"Sarcoma" ← "سرطانة"
mass in NP
sarcoma / enlarged LN
"metastasis" ← "انتقال"

D.D.: NPC, Angiofibroma, NH lymphoma.

Benign Nasopharyngeal Lesions

* Tornwaldt's cyst:-

- Mucous retention cyst.

- In the midline of NP between the prevertebral muscles.

Fluid ← "سائل"
T₁ and T₂ → "T₁ و T₂"
mucous ← "مخاط"
cyst ← "كيسة"
"T₁ and T₂ are high" → "T₁ و T₂ مرتفعان"

كل الامور انما تكون في بقعة تسمى وتسمى كثير وهو في الانف حجرة صغيرة
accidentally discovered ← "اكتشف بالصدفة"

II Supratyoid PPS

Oropharynx Anatomy

Torus Tubular, E.T. & fossa of Rosenmüller (Tubular structure) ← Features: med. to the parapharyngeal space.

⊗ Tonsillitis:-

Bilat. "usually symmetrical" enlarged tonsils & abnormal signal. clinical picture ← Tonsillar Carcinoma ← Bilat. sym. enlargement of lymphadenopathy size & extent of lymphadenopathy. Tonsillitis: Carcinoma: L.N. pathology: T₁ and T₂.

⊗ Oropharyngeal Carcinoma:- "OPC"

"NPC" med. to the PPS fat ← mass ← NPC extend to the PPS fat. Squamous cell Carcinoma.

OPC: Main bulk of tumor. NPC: Main bulk of tumor. OPC: Main bulk of tumor. NPC: Main bulk of tumor.

OPC: Main bulk of tumor. NPC: Main bulk of tumor. OPC: Main bulk of tumor. NPC: Main bulk of tumor.

13. Suprahyoid PPS

* Oropharyngeal Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma:-

Enlarged cervical LNs Oropharyngeal mass
 تقول رقم واحد ورقم اثنين ورقم 50 ورقم 98 انه دي Carcinoma رقم 99, 100
 تقول انه دي ممكن يكون NHL لا Carcinoma رقم 98 : 2

* Tonsillar Carcinoma:-

Unilat., old age
 يبقى دي غالباً مش Tonsillitis خاصة لو كان malignant cervical lymphadenopathy
 طب ايه الفرق بين الـ OPC والـ Tonsillar carcinoma
 ممكن ممكن بالشبه والكاما تعرف في الـ OPC انت عندك الـ extent بتاع الـ LNs وهكذا
 د. مروج يقول اووعى تقول كلمة Subcentimetric lymphadenopathy لانه عنده الـ LN
 يكون ليل لازمه لازم يكون اكبر من 1cm ولو اقل من 1cm متعلقش عليه أصلاً
 ممكن ضيق في الـ Tonsils ← NHL لانه الـ lymphoid tissue
 ممكن يكون Bilat. الـ Tonsillitis اولاً في الـ Tonsils
 الحياه تافيه في الـ Symmetry، الـ LNs والأهم كالعاده في الـ C/P

58 min

Lateral Aspect pathology "pathology of the parotid space"

"lobe"

Deep part of the parotid gland lesion فيكون غالباً في minor salivary gland في المنطقة الأمامية.
Lesions from salivary origin في الأذن والارتجاع في الأذن

Benign lesions هي الأكثر شيوعاً Malignant هي الأقل شيوعاً.
كل الكلاصا في Bg & Mal. Salivary glands هي الأكثر شيوعاً.
Carcinoma هي الأكثر شيوعاً pleomorphic Adenoma هي الأكثر شيوعاً mal. هي الأكثر شيوعاً.
Aggressive malignancy هي الأكثر شيوعاً في الأذن.
"C salivary glands" هي Bg or Mal. هي الأكثر شيوعاً.

* pleomorphic Adenoma:-

- Arising from deep lobe of 2 parotid
- The Commonest Bg lesion in this space

* Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma:-

هي الأكثر شيوعاً في الأذن. هي الأكثر شيوعاً في الأذن. هي الأكثر شيوعاً في الأذن. هي الأكثر شيوعاً في الأذن.

Pharynx هي الأكثر شيوعاً في الأذن. هي الأكثر شيوعاً في الأذن. هي الأكثر شيوعاً في الأذن. هي الأكثر شيوعاً في الأذن.

(15) Supraharyoid. (PPS)

Antrolateral Aspect
(Masticator Space)

① Ramus of mandible, ② Pterygoid mm. & ③ Maxillary antrum :
 lesion and fat infiltration
 Fat infiltration of the maxillary antrum

⑧ Mandibular Osteosarcoma:-

١٢٠٠ Osteosarcoma ramus lesion في
mandible Sun rays trabeculations

④ NHL of the Pterygoid Muscles:-

في جداره يتركب من الmuscles في الأطفال (ما) : NHL و Rhabdomyosarcoma.

mandibular lesions. حزام الكمامة ذو الجانبين

Postro-lat. Aspect
post Styloid space

1- Carotid space ده فيه : ICA, IJV, Cr nn. 9-12, symp. plexus & LN's
 2- Lesions اللي هتعالج في المكان ده هتتفرق لـ Fat لقدر احمي الـ lesions.

1) Gleason tumor 2) LN pathy 3) Neurofibroma

Benign: ← "90%" of all lesions of the prostate →

۱۱۔ کالہادہ ۱۱ زمیں تعریف الہ $mass$ دی طالعہ min ← هنا هتلاق $mass$ طالعہ ۱۱۔

منه وال Styloid process وال fat التي تحت ال mandible

ممكن تلاقى ال *styloid* متحر كمو مكانى وده عالبه *Bg lesion* و ممكن تلاقى متحرك

mal. lesion $\Rightarrow$ gen erosion او غير

١٠. الـ *Glamus* معروف انه يراعى فيه بقاءه بينو من العنصر

cystic = ~~neben~~ Schwallung !!

⑩ suprahyoid PPS

⊛ Para-Gangliona "Glomus Tumor" :-

يُمثِّلُ ١% من أورام الجسم البشري. أول مرة أُنشِئَ كنه اسمها في سنة ١٨٢٨م.

- 1) Carotid Body : Between & bifurcatn of 2 CCA.
- 2) Jugular foramen : Glomus jugulare
- 3) Glomus Tympanicum : e in 2 middle ear cavity.
- 4) Glomus Vagale : along 2 vagus n.

All these Glomus represents 0.6% of H & N tumors

↳ 80% are glomus jugulare & Carotid body tumors

↳ They are rare, slowly growing "i.e. Bg lesions" highly vascular lesions.

metastasis. ~~الانتقال عن طريق الدم~~ mal. ~~السرطان~~ Bg ~~نوع~~ ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~

تُعرفُ أيضًا باسم ~~السرطان~~ hypervascular lesion ~~نوع~~ ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~

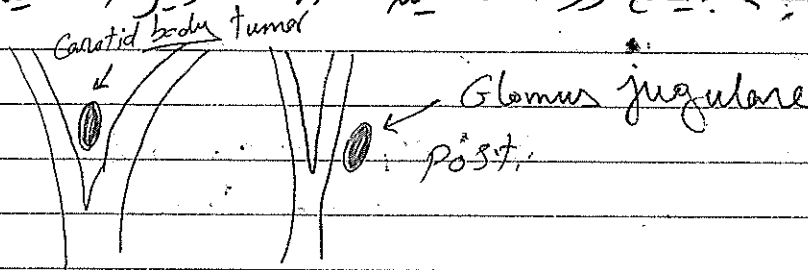
Glomus jugulare ← ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~ jugular foramen ~~نوع~~ ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~

Glomus Tympanicum ← ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~ middle ear cavity ~~نوع~~ ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~

يُوجدُ في الرقبة (neck) : الفروع الوعائية بين الـ ١٠ سنوات في العمر.

Carotid body tumor هو نوع من الأورام internal carotid aa.

Glomus jugulare ← ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~ ICA ~~نوع~~ ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~ ويزيد الأثر في الـ ١٠ سنوات.



١٤/٩/٢٠١٣

في حاله ~~السرطان~~ salt & pepper appearance ~~نوع~~ ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~ Tumor في الـ ١٠ سنوات.

لونه ~~السرطان~~ وفيه نقط سوداء ~~نوع~~ ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~ وذا زرع الفلفل الأسود ~~نوع~~ ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~ الملح والنقط السوداء.

في تخطيط الـ CT ~~نوع~~ ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~ patent vessels ~~نوع~~ ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~ الـ CT ~~نوع~~ ~~من~~ ~~السرطان~~ في الـ CT.

17 Supratyoid PPS

* Glomus Jugulare :-

- Mass in jugular fossa & bone destruction.
- large at presentation : 2-6 cm & intense enhancement
- Intra & extra Cranial Extension.
- Metastasis in 4% to lung, LNs, liver & bones.
- Salt & Pepper appearance in MRI T2 WIs.

Cervical lymphadenopathy

Clinical & Imaging

- * Clinical:
 - Known Lym → Lym deposits
 - Known lymphoma → lymphoma
 - Sarcoidosis → Sarcoidosis.
- * Imaging:
 - Known Lym → Lym deposits.
 - Bulky nodes → lymphoma T.B.
 - Nodal Calcification → Inflamm. → Sarcoidosis.
 - Necrotic center of node → Inflamm. or Lym

clinical & imaging

* Cervical lymphadenopathy for biopsy

level 1-5 upper & lower Deep cervical LNs

lower upper hyoid

* Metastatic LNs :- most common nodal disease

- Enlarged node > 8-10 mm & Central necrosis
- Stranding of perinodal fat.

NB: NPC & OPC → 95% of mal. LNs & 5% for Thyroid 2ries.

(18) Suprahoid PPS

Imaging of The larynx

④ C.T. Technique:-

* Patient is supine & hyperextended neck

* Scanogram: lat.

* parallel to the laryngeal ventricle

مع ال Vertebral ← فتحة في العنق
 Normal ← فتحة في العنق

* 2-3 mm cuts → For 3D, Coronal & Sagittal Recon.

* Quite breathing

وكلما نظرت كثير ← يمكن رؤية الكلام في ال العنق في ال، وبتحريك ال وبتحريك ال
 فانت متحركة في ال وصور ← ال في ال

Normal ← axial Recon لل larynx في ال

وال Coronal من ال في ال و al PNS في ال

axial cuts في ال

* Bone & Soft Tissue imaging windows (to detect cartilage invasion)

④ MRI Technique:-

ال MR في ال larynx و ال

* Head & Neck coil

* Motion artifact (Swallowing & Respiration)

* Fat suppressed images By & after Contrast

صور T₁ في ال sagittal
 ال Fat suppression في ال Coronal
 ال Fat suppression في ال

* 20 cm FOV 4mm slice thickness, 192 X 256 matrix

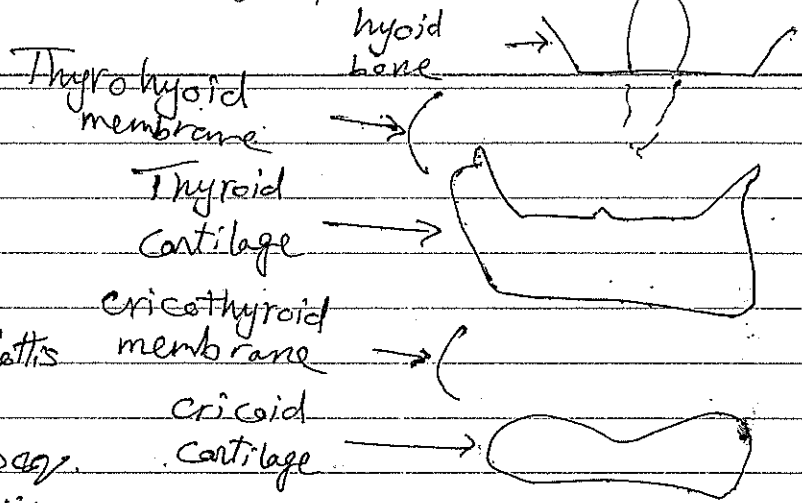
* T₂ PD WIS axial & fat suppression

* MR Angiography to show flow in the vessels

في ال، و في ال ال

① larynx

Submandibular salivary gland ← من تحت الفك السفلي
 epiglottis



* Anatomy :-

epiglottis
 supra-hyoid & infra-hyoid epiglottis

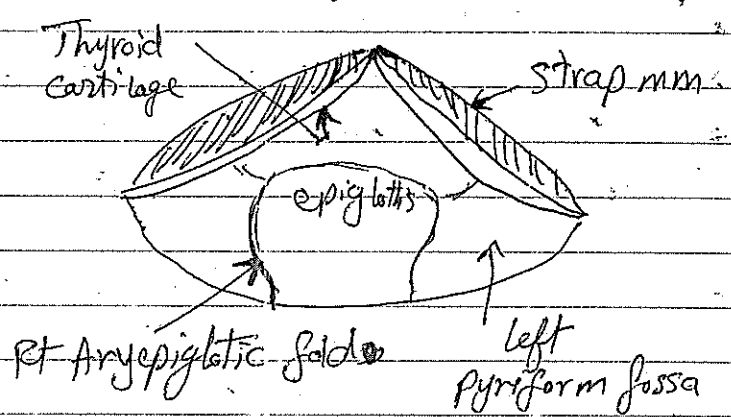
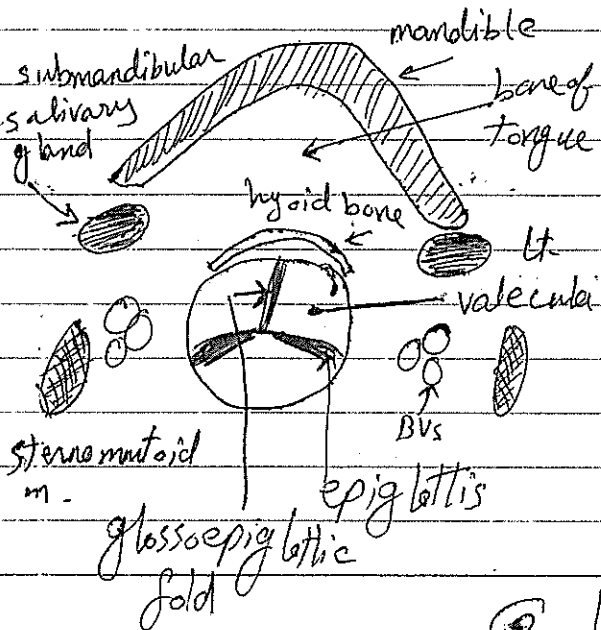
Muscles → Strap muscles loop
 → Others loop

→ Trapezius, Sternomastoid, Platysma, Digastric & omohyoid.

base of tongue

submandibular gland ← من تحت الفك السفلي
 epiglottis
 Sternomastoid muscle
 Glottis-epiglottic fold
 Rt. & Lt. → 2 valvulae

Strap mm.
 Aryepiglottic folds
 Vocal Cords
 pyriform fossa



2013 Slip

2 Larynx

Epiglottic Folds $\swarrow$ Glosso-epiglottic Fold $\rightarrow$ 2 Valvulae
 $\searrow$ Aryepiglottic Folds $\rightarrow$ 2 Pyriform Fossae
 Epiglottic spaces $\rightarrow$ pre & para-

The pre-epiglottic space (fat containing) Cancer larynx

ولا ننزل لفت كلمة متعلق ال space د مائل على اليا تين و على

The para-epiglottic space preepiglottic

epiglottis

The diagram shows two cross-sections of the larynx. The left diagram is labeled 'preepiglottic' and shows the epiglottis as a central structure with a space above it. The right diagram is labeled 'para-epiglottic' and shows the epiglottis as a central structure with a space on either side.

* Strap mm. or Muscles ant. to the larynx:-

Def: 1 mm Connecting the ant. aspect of hyoid, thyroid & sternum.

They are thin, flat mm. & difficult to distinguish them radiologically.

They are - Thyroid

- Sternohyoid

Sternothyroid

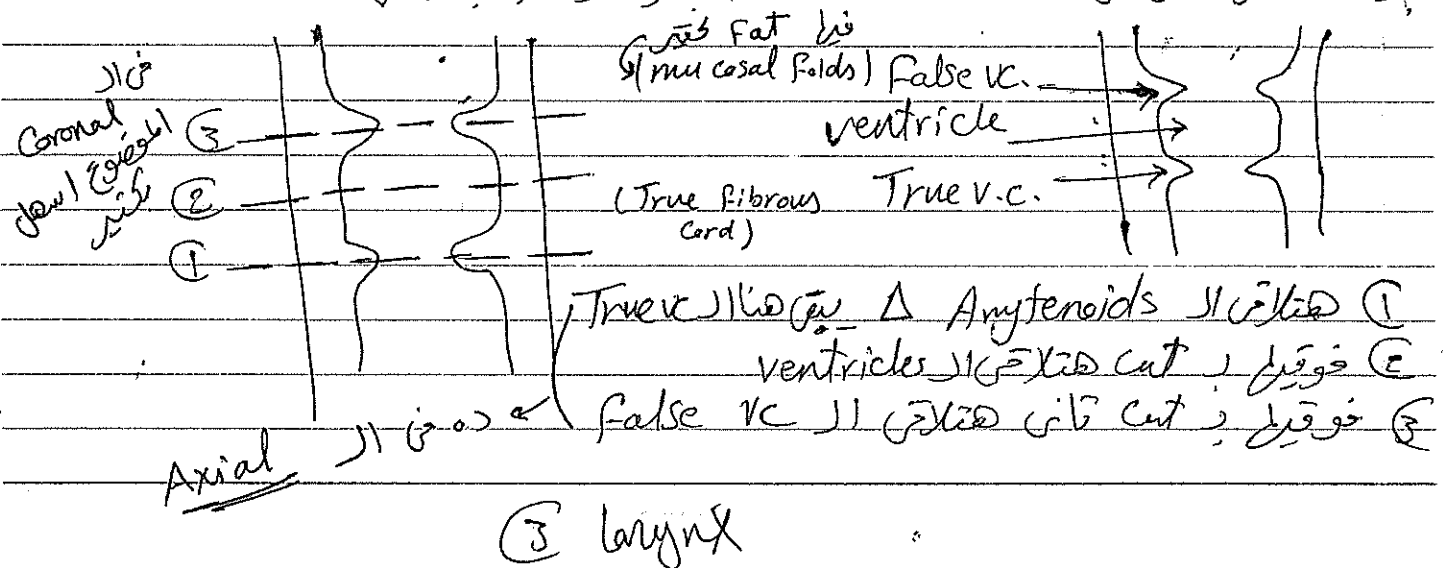
Sup. belly of omohyoid

من مظاهر ذلك انه تخلف عن التبرع للزعم

Strap mm. یو سلاطین خیر

وتعرف مكانهم في الدفلام

* لما تنزل لثقت صوتية هتلاقى ال Aryepiglottic fold ع الوائيسه ولا تمشي بدها
 لورا ولثقت هتلاقى حنجره ع فرع الوائيسه، همدون The Rt & Lt Arytenoid bones
 وطلع منقار لقدام The True Vocal Cord. حنجره ريميه و"كال" C larynx
 * زبانه في افلام الباريتشون ال Pyriiform Passage على الوائيسه "جات لنا في افلام الفرنسيه"
 لما تنزل لثقت صوتية هتلاقى False V.C. وحنجره بشويه True V.C.
 والمسافه في النص هي ال Ventricle وحنجره واپر في ال Coronal cuts



1. True Vocal Cords

زيفن في ال ventricle
لما ترجع لغوفه cut كمان ← هذا في ال false vocal cord وانت تعرفه
Coronal

N.B. * Pale v.c. are thick folds of mucous membrane parallel to the v.c.

* The True V.C. are fibrous & they divide the larynx into supra & infra glottic areas, while the level of V.C. is called the glottis.

* The space between True & False V.C. is the ventricles.

Ant. $\longleftrightarrow$ Commissure $\longleftrightarrow$ True V.C. ودى نقطتى التقاء الـ

فم الحنجرة (Laryngeal carcinoma)

16. الحنجرة (Cricoid Cartilage) وهي عظام الكلاسيكية (classical cartilage)

و منبأ ال Trachea ل أنزل فوق قلب على طول والمنطقة دي كلر

2013 skg, 46

④ larynx

pathology of the larynx

كل ما في الـ larynx عبارة عن Carcinoma وشيئة قليلة تـ benign :-
Any mass in larynx must be considered Carcinoma till prove otherwise.
وكل جداره رقيق وانفس الـ Carcinoma هو squamous cell Carcinoma

④ Laryngeal cyst :-

Cong. laryngeal cyst is very rare.

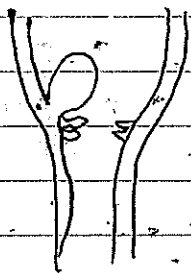
عبارة عن كيس جوار الـ larynx او في الـ larynx او في جوارها
مكتوبة بطريقة وحيدة الـ laryngeal cyst على ارجح نابوليون الـ كان له اليد
"Carrey" لانهم كانوا يفتقروا ويزرعوا ويخرجوا في الكلام زي الجماعه يتبع الاوبرا ☺

* Types :- Internal : totally inside larynx 90%

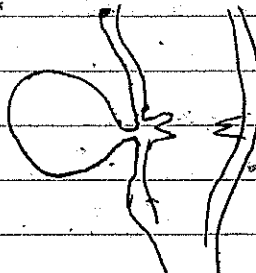
External : totally outside larynx 26%

Mixed : Cyst on both sides of thyroid membrane 44%

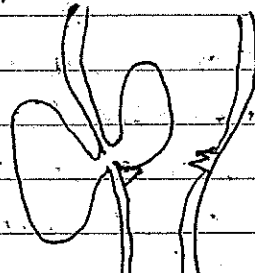
في الـ larynx انما يكون الكيس ده يكون في الـ thyroid membrane او في الـ larynx
الـ defect الـ الـ sac يتطلع منه موجوده في الـ thyroid membrane
↳ at the point of sup. laryngeal n. & vessels.



Internal



External



Mixed

Bilat. lesion in 23%

Infection in 10%

About 50% of laryngeal cysts detected by plain Xray are Carcinoma.

في الـ CT هو عبارة عن كتلة في الـ larynx على شكل كيس او كتلة
لو لقيت في الـ sac في الـ Air-fluid level يعني بقت
لو جواه soft tissue mass يعني كتلة في الـ Carcinoma inside laryngeal cyst

⑤ larynx

Laryngeal Carcinoma

- * Supraglottic : 60-70% Lymphatic spread 30%
* Glottic : 25-35% " " 1%
* Sub-glottic : 5% " " 30%
N.B Transglottic → Carcinoma involving 3 whole larynx supra, Glottic & sub.

④ Role of Imaging:-

- Diagnosis of Carcinoma: mass inside & larynx.
- Detect site & extent of & mass
- Extension to: pre-epiglottic space or para-epiglottic areas. "subglottic"
 - : Vocal Cords or subglottic extension
 - : Extension to ant. or post. Commissures.
- "Ant. Comm. N. V.C. tumor"
 - Affection of LNs

- * MRI: superior in detection of fat & cartilage involvement

- fat suppression = T_1 + tumor and T_1 fat
 - fat enhancement = tumor and T_2 fat

* C.T.: ligament $\leftarrow$ involved $\leftarrow$ $\rightarrow$ Cartilage in minor cist.

في الـ larynx و cartilage الـ laryngeal Cartilage يـ sclerosed i.e. more dense
يـ tumor و قد ودي متفرع موجود في حته ثانيه غير الـ larynx.

تأني علامه في الـ Cartilage التلاقي tumor برا وجواخود الـ Cartilage
لكنه التلاقي الـ Cartilage متقرص فيه "erosion" فيه مثل علامه ههنا

Barium swallow و Barium Tomography
Filling Defects و mass

⑥ larynx

③ Supra-Glottic Carcinoma:-

لو قيت Supraglottic mass ← انزل معاها حبة حبات وشوغل واهلها
ال V.C. ولا لئلا يذوق. أهو حبة في الموضع ← Glottic extension

في باله انه extension into spaces لا يذوق MRI لأنه اجه
واوضح من CT ← Better Resolution & Fat suppressing images
والأهم من تعرف وحل ال V.C. اول Sagittal Extension (عنه عاله لكونه
وتحت ← اعمل MRI وتحريه Cercal Images

لازم تعرف على ال Thyroid Cartilage لأنها بيها كل شيء ← sclerosis
يعني مناطق في ال Cartilage فيه وبيضا أكثر من مناطق تانية في ال Cartilage
يعني مالها حبة حبات في ال ← Cartilage Calcify heterogeneously يعني الطبع
انك تلاق حبة حبات وبيت كره إلا اذا لقيت انك tumor extension
من خلال ال Cartilage للناحية ال ← ال ← يعني ال Sclerosis ده 2mm
Cartilage to the tumor extension ← tumor من هيطر ويحس ال ال Cartilage
لأنه ده حبة حبات وعنده ال ← ال Sclerosis ده وهما
يأتي دور ال MRI ← "MRI is used to Confirm Cartilage invasion."

لازم تعرف ال invasion of V.C. وتعرف ال ant. Commissure ولو قدرت تقس
المسافة كمان من ال tumor ال ant. Commissure تقس حبة عظمه حبة

④ Glottic Carcinoma:-

ال Tumor بالكل لا يقدر يذوق ال True Vocal Cords
Non-thickness of ant. Commissure is 2mm. المسافة 
من اول ال Cartilage قدام طراف حبة في ال V.C. و ال
infiltration of ant. Comm. في عاله أكبر من ال 10mm
ولازم تقول ال ant. Comm. في التقرير سواء infiltrated or free
لأنه هيطر نوع العاله تمامًا للمريض ده

⑤ Larynx

N.B. - The patient may be still a candidate for a vertical hemilaryngectomy, bcoz the post. 2/3 of the Central at. V.C. are still intact.

٢٠٠٠ - ٢٠٠١ : ant. Commissure ٢/٣ إلى ورا
 مفترق من lesion (العياء هينش) من الحنجرة من الحنجرة كل
 → i.e. vertical hemilaryngectomy not total laryngectomy

④ Sub-Glottic Carcinoma:-

لازم تبين على الـ "Cricoid Cartilage" وتشوف هل في "involvement" ولا لا.
في خرفه كبير بيديه الـ subglottic carcinoma اللي هي laryngeal lesion وهاهنا اللي خالص
post-Cricoid Carcinoma اللي هي hypopharyngeal lesion
ليه الـ Cricoid Cartilage ده عبارة عن حلقة كاملة الاستاذة O وراه موجود
الـ Pharynx بالـ (3) أجزاء بتتفرع وهى "NP", "OP" and "HP".
والـ Pharynx بيتفرع عن C6 ويسمى الـ "cervical oesophagus".
المسافة اللي بين الـ Cricoid قدامه وان Cervical Vertebrae واصله الـ
hypopharynx بيطيح فيه hypopharyngeal Carcinoma او اللى اللى الـ
Carcinoma كاتوازاها بيقولوا انه السطح الطبيعى عنده ← live click sign
بعض لود كيت الـ larynx بالـ (3) هتس Click بيديه (3) فى اى طبعة ليه الـ
Cricoid Cartilage
فى الـ larynx بيجرب فى الـ bony vertebrae وراه كيت لونه الـ
Post-cricoid Car al Click ده هيفرق لانه الـ tumor على adhesions بين الـ Cartilage والـ bone
اكبر الكلام ده كانه ايام الـ الأثر بعد وداوقى الـ بعت به تماماً

④ Trans-Blottic Carcinoma:-

supra, Glottic & subglottic areas ← Converging (Levels 10 and 11) mass of Thyroid Cartilage, strap muscles, Ant. Commissure etc.

⑧ larynx.

2013

① Hemangioma:- 2-5% of laryngeal tumors

Calcified phlepalii العلامة الوحيدة المميزة للخراج الـ larynx من يولها " نقطة بيضاء "
 صبيًا مع انزاع بيضاء T_2 وانزع متناوب الـ pleural يعنف والخراج

* laryngeal polyps:- History of voice abuse

* Chondroma & Chondrosarcoma:- only 200 cases are reported !
malignancy !! axilg Gblx g n o v e r n o p o q u i s t i c m i n i m a l
mass in z larynx + Calcification "spots of matrix calcification" o j o l a x a l l

* Lipoma & liposarcoma:- 80 cases are reported !!!

• کل مکان در Fat کثیر و باقی انواع ال Soft tissue اقل میباشند و B₀ و الکترون
- کوره ملایمه Fat. * تعرفه القوه بینج و سیه العواض ال CT ال ال "attenuation value"
- و ال کوره دی ملایمه میاه او هو ه قوی اند دی laryngeal cele.

⑤ Laryngeal Metastatic Deposits:- 135 cases!!!
Melanoma > Kidney > Breast > lung > prostate > Colon > Ovary
melanoma is the most known lung cancer history

* Non-Hodgkin lymphoma:-

الأعراض التي تتركز bulky Cervical LN أو أنها تعرف من الـ history المرض NHL

* اي حالة تقول انزل Cancer larynx ال الفوف علامة واضحة قويه اللي قلناهم فوف
والزيم جوفوا ال Cancer larynx يكون ال DD رقيم واضع اي laryngeal lesion

⊛ Operative M of Cancer larynx :-

⊛ Total laryngectomy :-

- Removal of the whole larynx + Pyriform fossae + Strap mm + Hyoid bone
- Done in cases of :

- 1) Extensive tumor of Σ larynx or hypopharynx "Transglottic Carcinoma"
- 2) Cartilage invasion or subglottic extension
- 3) Local recurrence after partial or hemilaryngectomy.
- 4) After failed radiotherapy
- 5) Radiation induced Cartilage necrosis i.e. "Chondronecrosis"

⊛ Horizontal subglottic laryngectomy :-

- Done in cases of : localized lesions above Σ ventricles i.e. Σ epiglottis aryepiglottic fold, & false cords.

- Removal of : Upper $\frac{1}{2}$ of Σ larynx including : The Epiglottis + pre epiglottic space + Aryepiglottic folds + false cords + Parts of the thyroid & Arytenoid cartilage "if involved"

True V.C. "True V.C."

⊛ Vertical Hemilaryngectomy :-

- Done in cases of tumors limited to Σ true V.C.

True & False V.C. "True & False V.C." Σ tumor Σ ventricle Σ larynx

- Removal of : True & False V.C. + ipsilat. ventricle + ipsilat. thyroid cartilage

⊛ larynx

* Suprahyoid → PPS, Floor of mouth, Salivary Glands, Mandible

* Infrahyoid → Cystic lesions of 2 neck, larynx, Vascular, LNs, Thyroid, Parathyroid

Infrahyoid Neck Imaging "Mouth Floor"

CT Technique

* Supine & hyperextended neck

* Scanogram: lat.

* 2-3 mm cuts

* From base of tongue to the trachea

* parallel to the laryngeal ventricles

* Quite breathing

(artifactual)

* IV Contrast inj.

* 2D & 3D Recon images

* Bone window (to detect lesions of

Bone → Cervical spine

Cartilage affection

* Virtual Endoscopy may be Useful.

MRI Technique:

* Head & Neck Coil

* Motion artifact (swallowing & Respiration)

* Sagittal & axial T₁ WIs

* T₂, PD (proton density) WIs, axial & fat suppression

* Fat suppression images B₁ & after the contrast injection.

* 20 cm FOV, 4 mm slice Thickness 192 × 256 matrix

* Field of view

* MR Angiography to show flow in the vessels

displacement of
major vessels.

vascularity inside lesions

Mouth Floor
① Neck Imaging

midline
sagittal

Infra supra hyoid

GG
GH

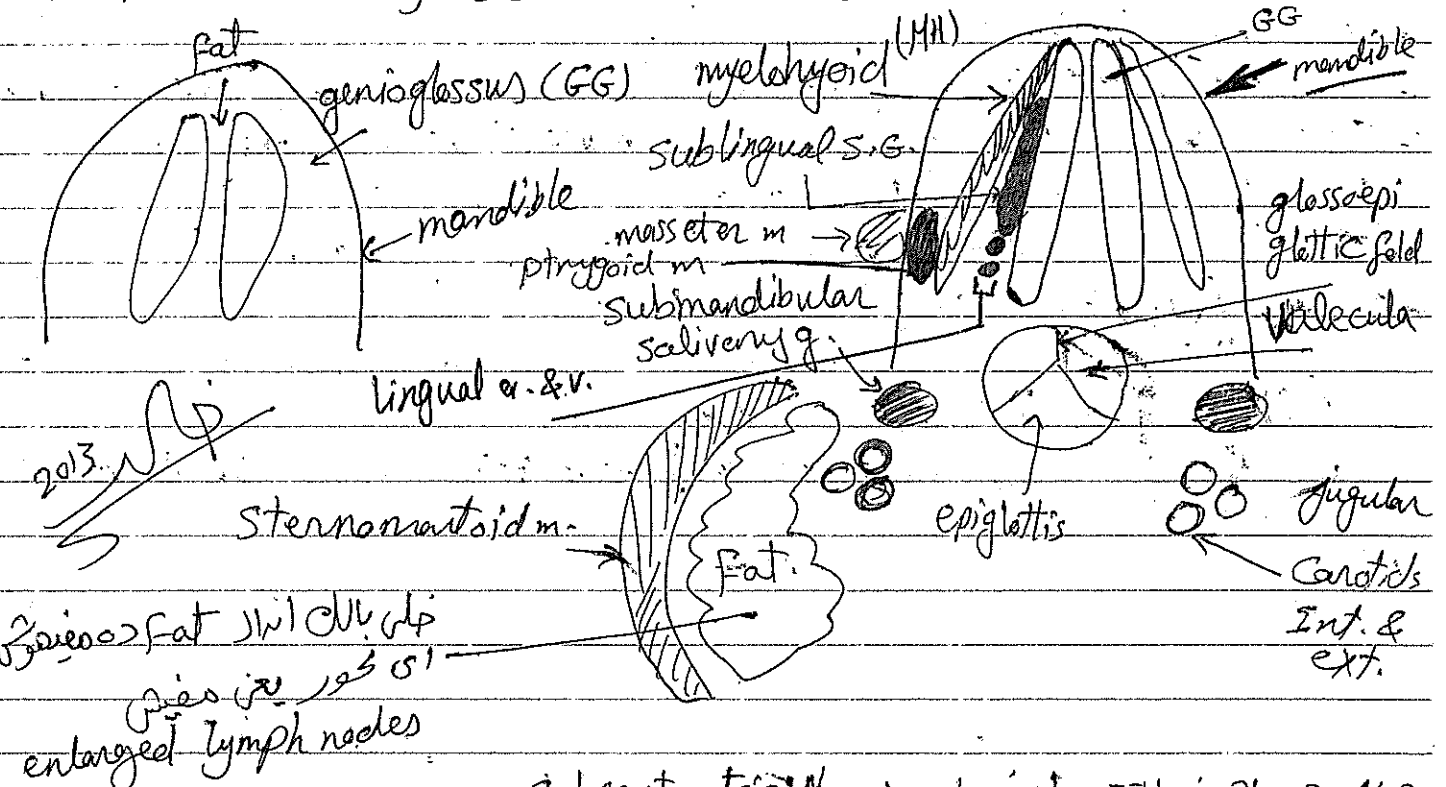
Anatomy of The mouth floor

mandible & Tongue
glossus G.G. genio (GAGP)
genioglossus

Genio-hyoid muscle

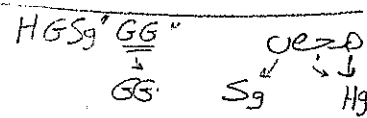
hyoid bone Styloglossus m. Tongue
Styloid process Styloglossus m.

Digastric m. Styloid
ant. & post. 2 belly



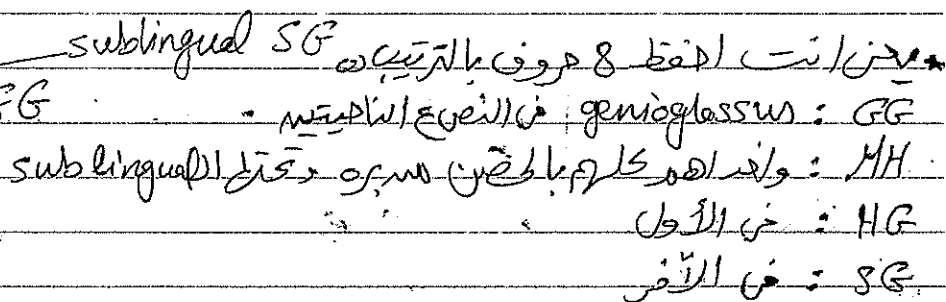
Subcentimetric

Neck Imaging

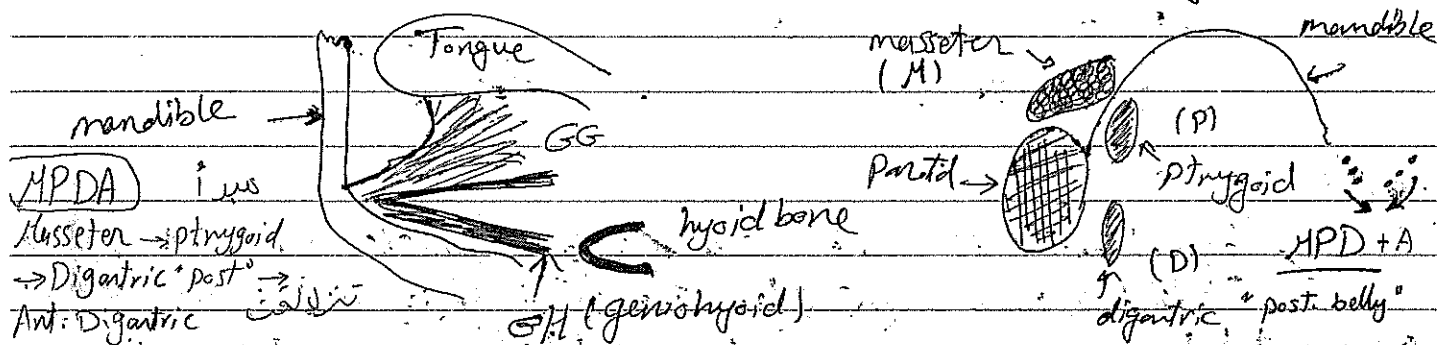


(HG) (SG)

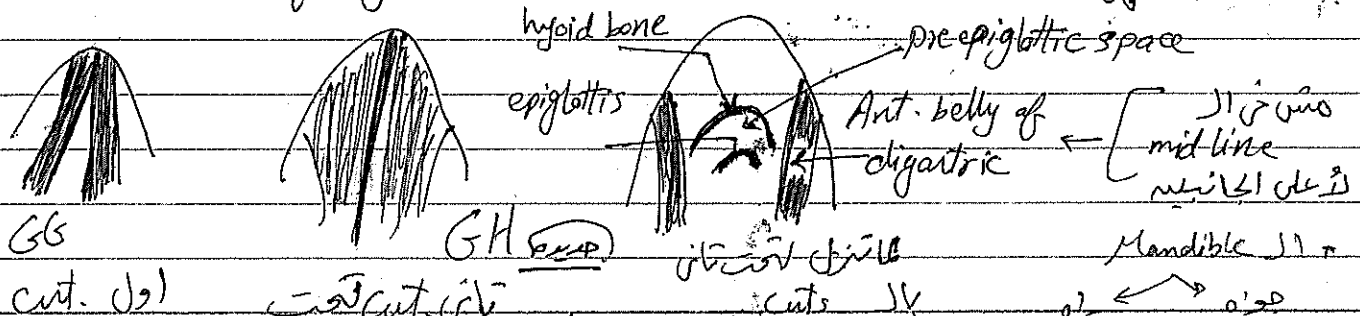
في نظرية رينغس جوارورا GG هم دول ال $Hyoglossus$ & $Styloglossus$
اللى قد اتم (HG) (عريف ال H الاول) واللى جوارورا ال (SG) (عريف ال S خى الاخر)



من ال sagittal anatomy في الشيفرة الكتابية العادية

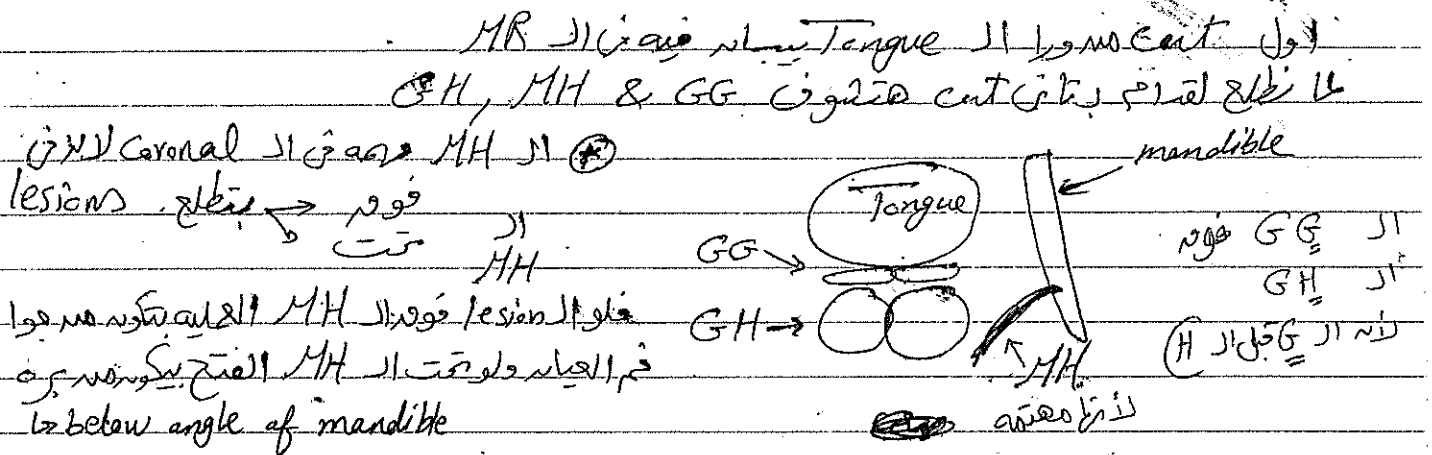
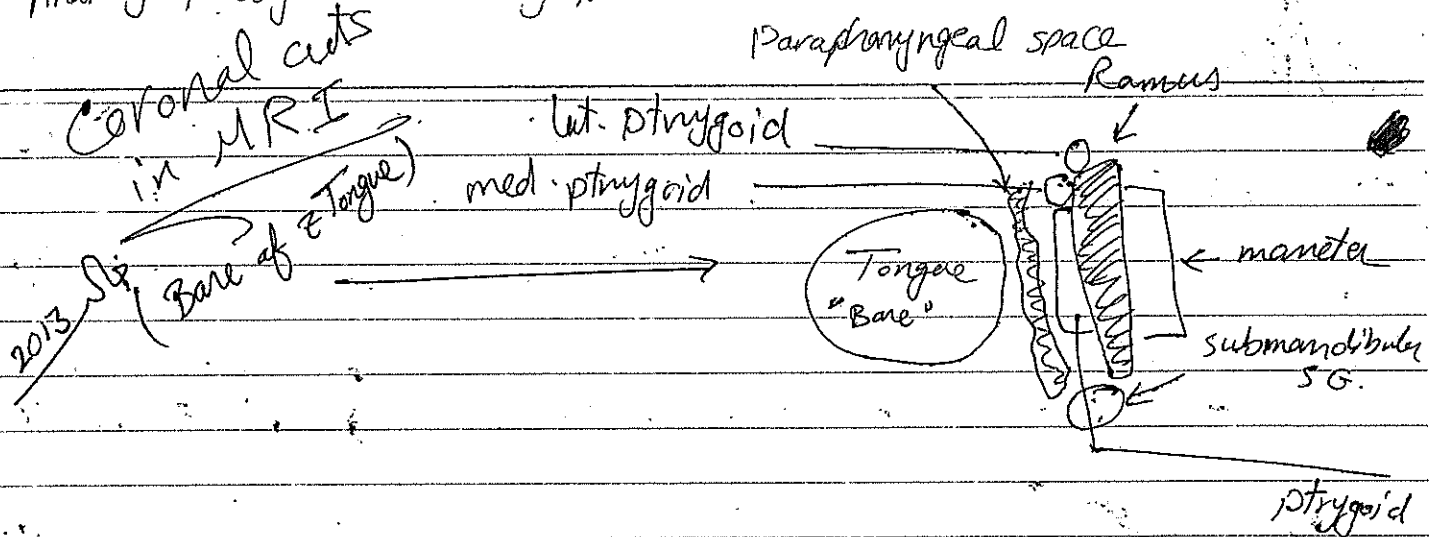


pterygoid - منبسط (flat) و parotid - منبسط (flat) و post. belly of digastric - منبسط (flat) و heads - (med. & lat.)



8 Mouth floor
Digastric ← Parotid ↓ is pterygoid ↓

Anatomy of larynx → see larynx



pathology 33:50 min

* Fat in Sternomastoid muscle
 "enlarged deep cervical lymph nodes"
 submental LN
 Fat in ant. bellies of digastric
 (1 cm)

④ Bare of Tongue & mouth floor

* Tongue Carcinoma:-

Any mass in the tongue is considered carcinoma till prove otherwise.
 "98% of masses are carcinoma & 80% of carcinoma are sq cell carcinoma."
 Extension في الفم و beyond OPC و لا يتم تقوله بالـ floor
 base of tongue و الـ GG و الـ GH لا يتم
 Sagittal و الـ Coronal و لا يتم تقوله crossing the midline

* Tonsillar Carcinoma:-

في الفم و هي غالباً Squamous cell carcinoma و لا يتم تقوله في
 extension بالـ floor و الـ

NP extension و الـ extension و الـ
 cervical lymph nodes

lesion و الـ fat suppression images و الـ
 anatomy و الـ fat suppression و الـ
 lesion و الـ anatomy و الـ
 extension في كل الـ imaging sequences

Retromolar Trigone Carcinoma:-
 mandible → tumor

NHL: Sarcoma و الـ في الفم و الـ

* Carcinoma of the mouth floor:-

floor و الـ Tongue و الـ floor
 * staging is same as OPC

* Deposits in the mouth floor:-

bone of mandible و الـ floor of mouth

- Ranula
- Dermoid Cyst
- Epidermoid Cyst

④ Ranula :-

واهو من الغدد تحت اللسان sublingual salivary glands الغدد تحت اللسان
 retention cyst - mucous -
 mouth floor anatomy - تحت اللسان في الفم floor
 Ranula - clear fluid -
 C/P: painless cystic swelling in the mouth floor.
 Imaging: - well defined cyst, thin wall -
 - If infected → thick enhancing wall

* Types :- simple type "inverted" type: uncommon in clinical practice
- plunging type: branching, infiltrating cyst in submandibular area

300. *Ranula* بکبر لقیح و تعویجی ال *mandible* و تبط من عند قعر الحنك

D.D. obstructed submandibular duct. "C salivary glands"
, and on the other side the submandibular salivary gland is also.

* Dermoid & Epidermoid Cyst:- spot diagnosis - Dermoid

ext. Canthus في H & N
*Dermoid cyst في mouth floor
Dermod cyst في orbit

→ "cyst" or sac of marble midline
→ "fatty tissue" or marble

1- الـ epidermoid كس تختلج بين وبيد الـ Ranales ← الـ Ranula
الـ Ranula وقم الـ epidermoid وقم الـ D.D. وقم الـ Ranula

- هم جرداً از آن مقدار cyst فوقه و لاقت ال
 - mouth و لا من القه من به
 - dermoid طالع من ناحیه میمیه او؟ های مش فی النص بالظبط

⑦ Mouth floor

Cystic lesions in The Neck

Thyroglossal duct cyst
Branchial cleft cyst
Cystic Hygroma

قائمة من cyst في neck
Thyroglossal cyst
Branchial cyst
Cystic hygroma

- * Usually present in children
- * Asymptomatic compressible soft tissue mass.
- * Symptoms are usually if large sized or 2ry infected.

① Thyroglossal Duct Cyst :-

- base of tongue Foramen caecum Thyroid
- Thyroid Cartilage midline neck
- duct cyst track
- In front of the hyoid bone
- Midline in 75% of cases & slightly off midline in 25%
- Always < 2 cm in size
- 80% are located at or below $\approx$ hyoid bone
- Rarely manifest $\approx$ cyst in $\approx$ mouth floor
- 1% are associated $\approx$ Thyroid Carcinoma "papillary type"
- * Ht : - Drainage or partial resection $\rightarrow$ Recurrence
- Complete excision "Cis-Trunk operation" : Removal of $\approx$ Cyst + Central part of $\approx$ hyoid bone + Duct up to foramen caecum
- 5% $\Rightarrow$ cyst, fistula, contains solid thyroid tissue
- hyoid bone strap muscles
- MRI T₁ and T₂ protein content

B Branchial cleft cyst:-

Branchial cleft cyst is a congenital anomaly (عيب خلقي) of the branchial cleft system. It is the most common type of branchial cleft anomaly (75% cyst, 25% fistula) and is usually familial. Bilateral in 3% of cases.

It is located anterior to the sternomastoid muscle (أمام العضلة القصية الرقابية). It is a cystic lesion (كيسية) in the neck, usually in the lower part of the neck. It is compressible and may extend to the parapharyngeal space.

* 1st Branchial cleft cyst: 5-8% of all branchial cleft cysts.

It is located in the neck, usually in the lower part of the neck. It is a cystic lesion (كيسية) in the neck, usually in the lower part of the neck. It is compressible and may extend to the parapharyngeal space.

2nd cleft cyst: 1st cleft cyst is usually located in the neck, usually in the lower part of the neck. It is a cystic lesion (كيسية) in the neck, usually in the lower part of the neck. It is compressible and may extend to the parapharyngeal space.

* 2nd Branchial cleft cyst: 95% of cases.

It is located in the neck, usually in the lower part of the neck. It is a cystic lesion (كيسية) in the neck, usually in the lower part of the neck. It is compressible and may extend to the parapharyngeal space.

Branchial cyst: It is a cystic lesion (كيسية) in the neck, usually in the lower part of the neck. It is compressible and may extend to the parapharyngeal space.

Clinical practice: It is a cystic lesion (كيسية) in the neck, usually in the lower part of the neck. It is compressible and may extend to the parapharyngeal space.

medial extension of 2nd cyst bet. ECA & ICA is pathognomonic.

DD: Ranula

Dilated submandibular duct

Necrotic LN

B Branchial fistula:-

Fistula connecting tonsillar fossa "pharynx" to supra-clavicular region.

⊗ Cystic Hygroma:-

- 5% of all Bg tumors of childhood.
- 90% of lesions are detected By the age of 2 yrs i.e age of greatest lymphatic growth.
- 80% involve the face & the neck Commonly in 2 post. cervical space.
- lesions are infiltrative i.e. it doesn't respect fascial planes.
- C/P: Asymptomatic painless cystic mass.
- Sudden ↑ in size may be due to haem, trauma or 2ry inf.
- poorly defined, multilocular cystic mass.
- wall is thick & enhanced if 2ry infected.
- neck abscess & cyst

⊗ Neck Abscess:-

- wall is thick & enhanced if 2ry infected.
- neck abscess & cyst
- 1- Neck Abscess
- 2- 2ry infected branchial Cyst "if Cyst is off the midline"
- 3- Inflammatory LN.

"Infrahyoid Neck imaging"

Infrathyoid Neck Imaging

Neck Lesions with characteristic Imaging Features

* Paragangliona :-

Also called Glomus tumors

- * Glomus jugulare
- * Glomus tympanicum
- * Glomus vagale
- * Carotid body tumors

- * 80% are Glomus jugulare or Carotid body tumors
 - * Hypervascular mass w/ enlarged feeding arteries & intense tumor blush.
- & 2 most common BVs are :- Ascending pharyngeal a.
Ascending cervical aa.

MRA, CT-Angiography, selective angiography, Ultrasound

* Carotid body tumors :-

- occurs in Σ Carotid bifurcation
- Multiple lesions are found in 3-5% of cases.
- 20-30% are +ve family history.
- * MRI: - Ovoid mass w/ high signal
 - Salt & pepper appearance is diagnostic "seen in lesions > 2 cm"
 - MRA don't show flow inside Σ lesion. "internal vessels originate from tumor"
 - MRA will show connection bet. tumor & "ICA & ECA"
 - selective angiography for embolization of Σ tumor.

في الـ CT هناك mass في الـ ICA والـ ECA، وهي strongly enhancing mass in the neck.

- *CIP: Non tender, slowly progressive mass, that presents with:
Hoarseness of voice, vertigo, stridor, dysphagia "Rare to be seen"
bcz most cases are asymptomatic
Some cases shows malignant behavior & metastasis to lung.

Infrahyoid (1)

* Glomus Vagale :-

- Typically located above the carotid bifurcation

أهم أسبابه هي Carotids و ICA و ECA و IJV
Carotid body tumor يقع بين ICA و ECA
Glomus vagale موجود في level أعلى من neck

* Glomus Tympanicum :-

Clinically bright red mass behind ear drum
أهم أسبابه هي Carotids و ICA و ECA و IJV

Lesion في ME و Cholesteatoma و highly vascular
Glomus (تحت) highly vascular

* Glomus jugulare :-

Expansion & erosion of jugular fossa, erosion
Asymmetry بين اليمين و اليسار jugular
erosion في bone ولا في

* Nerve sheath Tumors :- "Neurofibroma"

mass في neck و spine و dumb configuration
Vagus nerve is the most commonly involved in the neck

* By CT & MRI : Same as muscles "dumb configuration"

* Neck lipoma :-

fat في CT و MRI و T₁ و T₂

* Neck Hemangioma :-

phlebectasia inside & lesion و strong enhancement
MRI يكون فيه فاتح قوي في T₂

* Neck AVM :-

⊗ Neck lymphoma:-

- Bulky amalgamated nodes.
- No calcicium
- No breakdown
- Commonest solid mass of spleen is lymphoma

⊗ Lymph Node Anatomy:-

- ① Submental
- ② Submandibular
- ③ Deep to the sternomastoid m
 - ↳ Upper deep CX LNs: Above $\propto$ level of $\propto$ hyoid bone
 - ↳ lower deep CX LNs: below $\propto$ level of $\propto$ hyoid bone
 - ↳ By cricoid Cartilage: Above & below $\propto$ Cartilage
- * Other LNs: spinal Accessory $\rightarrow$ LNs in $\propto$ post Δ of $\propto$ neck
- pre & paratracheal LNs

⊗ Lymph Node pathology:-

- 1- 5cm
- pathological lymph Node
- LN involvement
- Refer to PETCT

- ①
- metastatic LN
- Inflammatory

③ Infrahyoid

Lymph Nodes Calcification:-

* Non-Neoplastic:-

- 1- TB, Sarcoidosis " & other granulomas "
- 2- Scleroderma
- 3- Castleman's disease
- 4- Amyloidosis
- 5- Pneumoconiosis

* Neoplastic:

1- After ~~III~~ of lymphoma, deposits

2- Some tumors, eg: Thyroid, breast, prostate, ovary & lung

Ca. of ~~non~~ malignant ~~lymphoma~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~in~~

So Cervical lymphadenopathy

Clinical

- * Known ~~ly~~ → Deposits
- * Known lymphoma → lymphoma
- * Known Sarcoidosis → Sarcoidosis

Imaging

- * Shown ~~ly~~ → Deposits
- * Bulky, Homogeneous, No Ca → lymphoma
- * Nodal Ca → TB, Inflammatory
- * Necrotic → Deposits, "

Cervical lymphadenopathy for biopsy

if ~~ly~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~seen~~ ~~on~~ ~~imaging~~ ~~then~~ ~~biopsy~~ ~~is~~ ~~needed~~

NB- Cx CNs + splenic lesions → your 1st DD is lymphoma TPO.

* Neck Abscess:-

- Usually arise on top of a pre-existing lesion
- Air inside ~~an~~ abscess → 1) Intervention "Aspiration"
- 2) Gas producing infection.

Cystic lesion + enhancing wall + Air inside = Abscess

(5) Infrahyoid

⑤ Septic thrombosis of the internal jugular vein:-

venous thrombosis  abscess if an abscess is present. Septic thrombosis is characterized by marginal enhancement on MRI. IJV is the internal jugular vein.

⑥ Infrahyoid

Anatomy

Stone Disease

Sialadenitis

Salivary Neoplasms

Salivary Glands

Technique:-

- * Scan starts from inferior border of the mandible up to the skull base
- * Some times Coronal images are needed → we start posteriorly from the cervical spine → up to the PNS anteriorly.

* Cuts: 3-5 mm

* Both: Axial & Coronal

* Suitable view:
 Field of view: 15 cm
 Matrix: 512 x 512
 Filter: 3 mm
 Contrast: 30
 kVp: 120
 mAs: 10

* Bone & soft tissue window

* Symmetric patient position

* Contrast Injection

PNS, petrous
 H&N
 Contrast: 10 ml
 Rate: 2 ml/sec
 Delay: 30 sec

Imaging Modalities for Salivary Glands:-

- 1) plain X-Ray: Stones, calcifications, bone erosions — etc.
- 2) Sialography: Radiolucent stones, sialecsis, duct displacement & amputation.
 Parotid opening: 2nd upper molar → inject dye
- 3) US
- 4) CT
- 5) MRI

N.B.

Salivary Neoplasms

Epithelial tumors

Adenoma

Carcinoma

Warton's tumor

Non-Epithelial tumors

Hemangioma

Lymphangioma

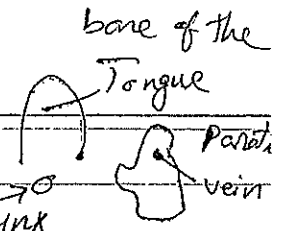
Lymphoma

Lipoma

Sarcoma

① Salivary G.

Anatomy of PPS



Normal parotid Gland:-

At the level of bone of the tongue (Axial cuts)

parotid ← oropharynx
Superficial & deep lobes → retro-mandibular vein

MRI → T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T29, T30, T31, T32, T33, T34, T35, T36, T37, T38, T39, T40, T41, T42, T43, T44, T45, T46, T47, T48, T49, T50, T51, T52, T53, T54, T55, T56, T57, T58, T59, T60, T61, T62, T63, T64, T65, T66, T67, T68, T69, T70, T71, T72, T73, T74, T75, T76, T77, T78, T79, T80, T81, T82, T83, T84, T85, T86, T87, T88, T89, T90, T91, T92, T93, T94, T95, T96, T97, T98, T99, T100

Normal submandibular Gland:-

Subcutaneous gland Behind ramus of the mandible

submandibular LN's

LN's

submental group of LN's ant. belly of digastric

Salivary calculi

5:15 min

* submandibular: 80%, parotid 19% & sublingual 1%

* 25% are multiple * 20% Radiolucent

Gland ← tumor

salivary stone (stone) ← Cuts

→ Heterogeneously enhanced gland + stones in 3 duct.

Stone

Submandibular Sialography:

midline → punctum

④ Autoimmune diseases:- lacrimal G.
 eg. Sjogren's disease, SLE, Rheumatoid - etc.

lymphoma
 Sjogren's
 enlarged
 & heterogeneously enhanced & Gland is full of cysts.

CLP: Recurrent tender glandular swelling.

NHL
 T₂
 subcutaneous & masseter
 parotid duct
 Not seen if Normal, if dilated -> Seen.

④ Salivary Cystic Lesions:- 5% of salivary G. masses.

Bilat, almost symmetrical cystic lesions
 AIDS
 Sjogren's

All salivary cystic lesions are:-

- 1) Warthin's tumor
- 2) lympho-epithelial cyst.
- 3) 1st branchial cleft cyst.
- 4) Sialoceles
- 5) Ranula
- 6) Abscess
- 7) Necrotic LN
- 8) HIV -> multiple bilat. cysts

2013

④ Salivary G.

⊛ Pleomorphic Adenoma :-

- The Commonest Bg Salivary G. tumor "well defined lesion"
- pleomorphic Adenoma can be bilat. glands
- Represents 95 % of salivary G. masses
- 85 % occurs in 2 parotid gland.
- 25 % Turn malignant if not ttt.

- مقاومة هتلاقع اسود "رمادي" T₁ ووايض واجه قوي T₂ وبتنور به (المنه)
- 2nd enlarged salivary G. dt Calculi Adenoma وان
 - enlarged & heterogeneously shaped gland
 - ① Clinical presentation : C/P of infect. Vs tumor
 - ② presence of stones
 - ③ fat around 2 gland → Reticulation & dirty.
 - superficial (المنه) في 1 و 2 parotid gland
 - Bg or Mal. mass biopsy

⊛ Warthin's Tumor :- Adenolymphoma or lymphomatous Adenoma

- 2nd most Common Bg parotid tumor
- 12 % of Bg parotid tumors
- Age : 40 - 70 yrs.
- ♂ : ♀ = 3 : 1
- Mal. Bg lymphoma (المنه) و Warthin's
- * Cystic & Solid Component inside 2 parotid G.
- * Commonly Bilat. tumor
- * 20 % Multicentric, Unilat. or bilat.
- Warthin's (المنه) في 1 و 2 parotid neck
- تجزه هتوقف ال lesion وال Biopsy
- * C/P : painless parotid mass, 90 % of patients are smokers
- malignant transformation in less than 1 %.

الوان Cystic Component و Warthin's هتوقف ال

الوان pleomorphic Adenoma و Warthin's و Warthin's

⑥ Salivary G.

④ Muco-Epidermoid Carcinoma :-

inversion & infiltration
malignant tumor
deep lobe of & parotid
Internal breakdown mass

Non-Epithelial Tumors

④ Hemangioma :-

clinical practice
The most common salivary neoplasm in children.
Carcinoma occurs in older children
C/P: Rapidly enlarging mass & bluish skin discoloration
C.T. phlebolith
Strongly enhancing lesion
hemangioma
acquired
Cystic hygroma
lymphangioma
congenital
strong enhancement
MRI
CT
hemangioma

④ lymphangioma :-

other names: lymphangioma simplex, cavernous lymphangioma & cystic hygroma
90% of cases present by age of 2 yrs.
neck
parotid
multiple fluid levels
MRI

lymphangioma
C/P: painless, large cystic neck swelling

⑦ Salivary G.

* Intraparotid LNs:-

التي تقع في الغدة اللعابية (Intraparotid LNs) هي التي تقع في الرقبة neck

1) submental 2) Submandibular 3) Deep to sternomastoid muscle

تسمى الغدة التي تقع في الرقبة "inside" the parotid G. LN داخل الغدة parotid

multiple (أو single) ← pleomorphic Adenoma ← Warthin's ← cystic Component

multiple LNs ← multiple ← لوليت الغدة اللعابية في الرقبة neck
Cervical lymphadenopathy ← في الرقبة neck
Cervical lymphadenopathy ← في الرقبة neck
Intraparotid lymphadenopathy ← في الغدة parotid

Aetiology:- Hyperplasia
Viral or bacterial infection
Granulomatous disease
Lymphoma
Metastatic deposits

تضخم الغدة اللعابية (Hyperplasia)
التهاب في الغدة اللعابية (Viral or bacterial infection)
التهاب في الغدة اللعابية (Granulomatous disease)
التهاب في الغدة اللعابية (Lymphoma)
التضخم في الغدة اللعابية (Metastatic deposits)

* Lymphoma:-

- Any lymphoma in salivary G. is rare

- 80% occurs in parotid G.

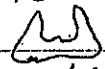
Salivary lymphoma is seen in Sjogren's and AIDS

* Intraparotid lipoma:-

- Usually accidentally discovered

	Hemangioma	Lipoma	Fat
CT	تضخم	تضخم	تضخم
T ₁	تضخم	تضخم	تضخم
T ₂	تضخم قوي	تضخم	تضخم
Contrast	تضخم، تضخم	تضخم	تضخم

Thyroid Gland

- Conical in shape 
 - ↳ Apex at the thyroid cartilage
 - ↳ Base at 5th or 6th tracheal cartilage
- Echogenicity: "hyperechoic"
 Strongly & homogeneously enhanced
- * Bl. supply:
 - Sup. thyroid a. from ECA.
 - Inf. thyroid a. from Thyrocervical trunk.

* Clinically, patient may present with:-

- Thyroid enlargement or mass.
- Compression or invasion of: larynx, trachea & oesophagus
- Retrosternal extension
- Sup. mediastinal &

* Thyroid lesions:-

Benign 95%		Malignant 5%	
Hyperplastic Nodules		papillary 80%	Histological types
Adenoma		Follicular 15%	
Thyroid Cysts "<1%"		Medullary 3%	
		Anaplastic 2%	

* Thyroid Nodules:-

- 4-7% of adults
- 95% are Colloid nodules
- May be: Adenoma, Cyst, focal thyroiditis or Carcinoma
- malignant mass Bg Salivary G. Thyroid
- Bg malignancy
- Nodular Goiter Bg Nodes
- history, clinically or by imaging malignancy

* Malignant incidence in a single nodule is up to 15%, while in multiple nodules it's only 4-7%

* Follicular Carcinoma:-

- ثاني واهم نوع الـ papillary 15% ← أقل بكثير من الـ 80%.
- شبه مستطيل تمزجها مع الـ papillary.
- طرق التشخيص الـ Isotope scan والـ MRI والـ cytologic modalities.
- تفرد الـ histological عن الـ Biopsy والـ Fine Needle Aspiration هي اكل في الاكل دي.
- انت اوعف تقول دي lesion ← Bg or Mal. يعني تياق قوي بالنسبة الـ.

* Medullary Carcinoma:- only 3%

- Metastatic deposits usually calcify eg. liver deposits.
- May be part of MEN I or MEN II.

* Anaplastic Carcinoma:- The rarest 2%

- Most aggressive type.
- large area of necrosis لو في large area of necrosis تنزود افعال الـ anaplastic.
- histological type في التقرير. ممكن لو زفك في المتابعة.

في الـ Thyroid (عنه عاقل لازم تعلمه على الـ Retrosternal Extension ← وعلمنا ان الـ Cut ده الـ Sternum قدام والـ Thyroid تازله من فوق لحت ورا الـ Sternum ومنه من الـ Sternum متحرك على الـ).

* Malignant Thyroid Tumors: MEN I & II

* MEN Type II A:-

- Medullary Carcinoma
- pheochromocytoma
- Parathyroid Adenoma

* MEN Type II B:-

- Medullary Carcinoma
- Mucosal neuroma
- Marfanoid facies

* Autosomal dominant disease

- younger patients: 35 yrs.
- Bilat. in 80 % of cases
- ↑ Serum Calcitonine

③ Thyroid

* Thyroid Lymphoma:-

neck في الـ LNs الـ malignancy الـ specific ←

FNAC or Biopsy

* Deposits:-

Thyroid malignancy الـ melanoma الـ

Thyroid Gland Ectopia } V. important in the clinical practice

Thyroid الـ

* Lingual Thyroid:-

Thyroid tissue remaining along the course of the thyroglossal duct

Thyroid الـ Tongue الـ

lingual thyroid is the most common site of ectopic thyroid → 90%

Thyroid الـ

neck الـ

neck الـ

Thyroid الـ

lingual thyroid الـ

Base of tongue الـ hyperdense mass

Foci of calcification الـ

Lingual thyroid ← neck الـ

base of tongue الـ

lingual thyroid الـ

Thyroid tissue الـ

hypothyroidism الـ

Any Mass in the base of tongue → look at Nor. Thyroid 1st then start your traditional DD of masses of tongue base Bcoz it may be Lingual thyroid

2013

④ Thyroid

Thyroid Inflammatory Lesions

Thyroid gland inflammation - clinical & history - FNAC & Biopsy

⊛ Non-specific Imaging findings in all types:

- Diffuse enlargement of the gland
- Obliteration of the periglandular fat planes
- Areas of break down i.e. Abscess.

Riedel's Thyroiditis - spot Diagnosis - Fibro-sclerosis - Retro-peritoneal fibrosis & sclerosing cholangitis.

Enhance - Fibrous tissue - T₂ - T₁ - MRI - Non specific finding - CT

Parathyroid Gland

Clinical & Lab criteria - hyper-parathyroidism - Parathyroid Adenoma - imaging - mass - Clinical & Lab - adenoma - Parathyroid Adenoma - eg. size, extension into & surrounding & LN metastasis.

⊛ Suggestive Criteria:

- Neck mass + The lesion itself or 2nd LN
- Vocal Cord paralysis.
- Hypercalcaemia
- Association e' brown tumor.

Notes

⑥ Thyroid

Maxillofacial Imaging

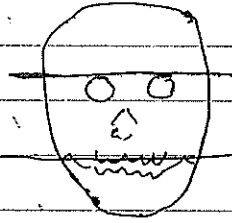
upper, Middle & lower Face

الوجه العلوي (3 أجزاء)

At the level of roof of orbit

middle face

الوجه الأوسط



At the level of space bet. upper & lower Teeth

Technique:-

- * Thickness: 3mm → now 1mm → for Reconstruction images.
- * Include the mandible & frontal sinuses (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)
- * Coronal images either direct (hematomas, etc.) or ReCon Coronal images (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)
- * Symmetrical patient positioning may be difficult (according to severity of the case) (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)
- * 3D imaging (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)
- * Bone Algorithm 2000 HU (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)
- * bone & soft tissue windows (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)
- * brain herniation (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)
- * Soft tissue processing (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)

Scanning:-

- Axial: start at the hard palate inferior & up to the frontal sinuses superiorly (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)
- Coronal: start from post part of sella (post part of sphenoid sinus) & ant. up to the nose (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)
- Axial: start at the hard palate inferior & up to the frontal sinuses superiorly (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)
- Coronal: start from post part of sella (post part of sphenoid sinus) & ant. up to the nose (الوجه السفلي والجيوفرونتال)

Max-fac-1

① Aim of imaging:-

1) Detect fracture lines: Extent, Comminution & Displacement

2) Soft tissue injuries (Orbit)

"Orbit ← العين ← العين"

3) IntraCranial Complications.

Free brain ← maxillofacial ← #

face ← face ← #

brain ← brain ← #

② Anatomy:-

Anatomy ← #

Regular anatomy CBCT

hard palate ←

Ant → PNS → max Sinus, Nasal septum & turbinates

post → med. & lat. pterygoid plates, Cervical spines

lat. → Ramus of the mandible & styloid process

Ramus of mandible ←

(Coronoid process) ←

Zygoma ←

Nasolacrimal duct ←

orbit ←

Zygomatic arch ←

sphenoid sinuses ←

PNS ← anatomy ←

Coronal sinus lateralis ←

middle turbinate →

bullae ethmoidalis ←

③ Max. fac.

11 min

Maxillofacial fractures

الأكثر إنتشاراً

Simple

Complex

Transfacial

- Orbital wall

- Sinus wall

- Nasal bone

- Zygomatic Arch

- Zygomaticomaxillary Complex #

* Tripod #, Trimallae #

NASO + Ethmoidal

Frontal

maxillary

- Le Fort # I, II, III

- Smash injury

- "non-classified"

multiple fractures involving multiple bones

- Multiple #

others

Mandible & Skull base #

less common

* Nasal Fractures:-

- The Commonest "50% of facial injuries"

- 'bcz it's the most prominent - The Thinnest

fracture line "X-Ray" و sutures في Nose

direction of trauma

Complex # ethmoidal

orbit bone fragment

* septal hematoma:- Interfere c. b. supply -> Cartilage necrosis

- Maybe infected -> septal abscess

- May organize -> impair respiration

2013

(3) Max. fac.

في (3) حاجب لازم تظهر عليه في أي حالة Zygomatico-Maxillary Complex :-

1) post. displacement of the Zygoma

ال لازم تقول ال Zygoma في مكانه ولا اتحرك لورا ولأنه مهم في الموضع ده بالنسبة للجراحية التجميل لأنه ال Zygoma هي التي بتعمل ال Contour بتاع ال Face ولو تأخر في إرجاعه لمكانه يحصل Fibrosis خيل و ال deformity هيكو صعب قوى يتصلح

2) Med. & lat. Rotation :-

وللزم كما ستقول هي اتحركت قد ايه في كام سنتمتر ؟

ال لازم كماه تقول تأثير ال muscles على ال Zygoma لأنك ممكن يمس med. or lat. rotation maxillary sinus "على بالك" ال Zygoma هي ال ant. wall of z sinus ويص على حجم ال maxillary sinus نفسه زي الثاني "لوسليم" ولا أصغر - لو أصغر يبقى حصل هنا

medial Rotation و لو ال Zygoma لفت ليه يبقى ال lat. Rotation

3) Affection of the Orbit :-

هو ال 1/3 ال ال orbit يكون

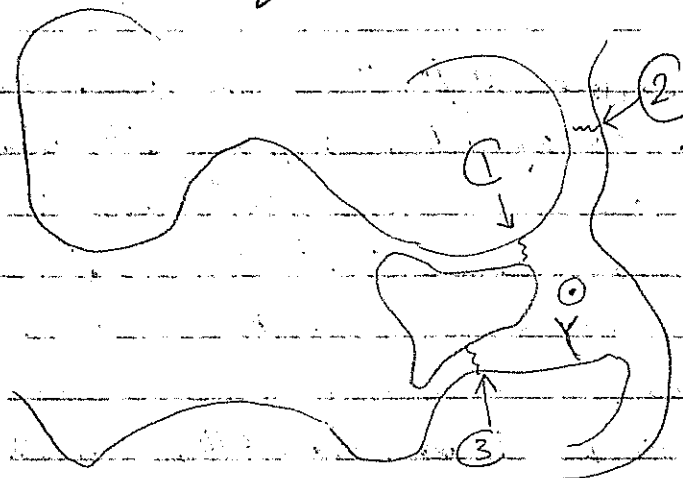
لأن ال orbit علو ال roof بتاع ال max. sinus فلو حصل كسر في ال Zygoma او ال maxilla ال orbital contents هتقع تحت داخل ال maxillary sinus و حجم ال orbit هيقول وال Globe نفسه هتدخل بجوار العين - enophthalmos و بالتالي diplopia ولو موش صلاح الكسرة بس عه ممكن تقلب ال permanent Diplopia وال orbit لازم نشوفه ال Coronal لأن ال axial هيكو مضعف

So, we must comment on :-

① posterior displacement of z Zygoma

② Med. or lat. Rotation of z Zygoma

③ Affection of z Orbit & its Contents.



The lines of Dolan & Elephant of Rogers

1) Zygomatico-maxillary

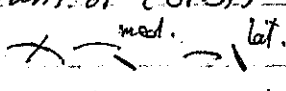
2) Zygomatico-frontal

3) Zygomatico-temporal

*CT Scan showing :-

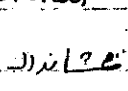
Rt sided midfacial injury with # lines affecting: ant. wall of z max. sinus, lat. wall of z max. sinus, lat. orbital wall & zygomatic arch.

There is no bone fragment are seen within the maxillary antrum or z orbit.

There is post. displacement of z zygoma & med. rotation  med. lat.

There is opacified^{rt} max. antrum due to hage.

Orbital floor is ~~disrupted~~^{intact} with "no" bone fragment inside the orbit & Coronal  z

The med. & lat. pterygoid plates are intact, Le fort #  z

Soft tissue: ~~Globe~~ is intact "no rupture", all orbital contents are free & no bony fragments inside.

الخلاصة : (النقط التي يتغير في الرينجورج هي كالآتي :-

- 1) Mid facial injury
- 2) Rt or Left or both.
- 3) Fracture lines: —, —, — & —
- 4) Post. displacement of z zygoma
- 5) Med. or lat. rotation
- 6) Orbital floor & orbital Contents: Globe, soft tissue
- 7) Contents of z maxillary antrum: Blood, bony fragments — etc
- 8) Med. & lat. pterygoid plates.
- 9) Other soft tissue injury.

الاول متوفر فقط ال # كما حاول تقولا من رينجورج ال #

ال # او ال # داخل ال maxillary antrum من نفس الناحية التي فيها ال # (اعتبر انه ده

حتى لو الناحية الثانية فيها رينجورج ال # "sinusitis" ال #

الاول حاده في ال Orbit يقع جوا ال max. sinus و ال Inf. Rectus m. فلا رينجورج على

من بالتحديد وتكون على لو فيها مشكلة

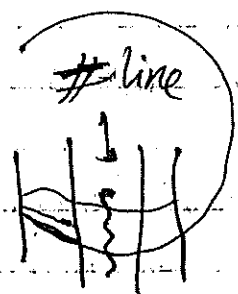
ممكن تكون حالة post-operative غالبا الجراحين يضعوا ال orbital floor

ال maxillary bone كما ال zygomatic arch من رينجورج

معدات الجراحات يتجه به العظم فلازم تغطه على الـ metallic mesh الى بصلحو
 بها الـ Orbital floor والـ plates & screws الى بصلحو ايل الـ bones
 في حالات الـ Globe بالكامل يقع جوا الـ maxillary sinus ← "26 min"

* Blowout fracture:-

انفجار في عظم العين وتسمى الـ Floor
 من أشهر الإصابات في العين ← مثلاً كرة تنس ترش في العين مباشرة ← وإحداث bony walls
 في الـ Orbit هيكل ← كل الناس يقول انه اضعف Wall في الـ Orbit هي الـ
 med. wall ← قومه الـ lamina papyacea "الطبقة الورقية" لكنه غلط
 لأنه رطباً وجاناً وتقالى عامل العظم في طبقات متماصة على بعض Perpendicular trabeculae
 فيضع كسر هائل ← لكنه اول حته يتفجر هي الـ Orbital floor
 لو حصل Trauma للعين من جسم حجمه أكبر من حجم العين ← مثلاً كرة تنس أو كره "بونه" في
 العين ← لأنه لو لم امخر "صاعداً وفوقاً" هيخرج العين ← كرة التنس بتزور الفظ
 بشكل مفاجئ داخل العين ← يحصل انفجار في الـ Orbital floor وتسمى في اضعف
 نقطة عند الـ Infraorbital Canal
 ممكن طبياً يصل # في الـ med. wall لكن الأكثر عرضة للإصابة هو الـ Orbital floor
 - The Commonest # point is the med. middle 1/3 of orbital floor near
 the infra-orbital Canal.



على باله انه اول حابه soft tissue فوقه الـ # هي الـ
 inf. rectus muscle وهي اول حابه يقع
 "نكس الـ muscles يقع بعد ← extra-orbital fat"
 Orbital emphysema = med. wall # المراد الرئيس للهوا داخل الـ orbit
 هو الـ ethmoid لأنه كثير وبالقول ← نكس الـ Floor لا يصل فيه # يحصل
 huge Soft tissue كثير يقع في الـ max. antrum فيقال الهوا اللي
 ممكن يطلع الـ Orbit ويحل emphysema
 من البديهي انه اول حابه هتفجر في حالة الـ med. wall # الـ med. rectus m.

* Orbital Lesions:-

* ocular pathology: Globe rupture

Vitex rosea

Lens Dislocation

* Muscle entrapment: Inf. rectus? & Commonest? or med. rectus.

* Others: orbital hematoma, intra-orbital bone fragments etc.

⊗ Globe Rupture :-

1- flat tyre appearance of Z globe

2-Thickening of z. post. sclera

3. Hazy inner scleral margin

4 - Intra-Ocular air "Sure sign of Globe Rupture"

N.B. Viterous Hemorrhage isn't a sign of Globe rupture, but it is a

sign of Severe Globe injury. "large o/p, intact" - "Globe intact"

مکمل غرض اور شایہ تعسی من الـ *Globe* واصل نزیف ~~من~~ یقیناً ~~من~~ عمل *rupture*

↳ If V see a foreign body inside $\in$ globe $\rightarrow$ Globe Rupture

- fluid level in π glob = vitreous haze ← ليس بالمرور rupture

لو العيايه دخل هوا عينه كذا فرطوسه "ليه" - المهمه فقط هم اللي دخلوا هو الـ 6 مارجي.

⑧ Corneal laceration:-

الـ (Cornea): كل ما انتمت الى والـ ant. chamber / البقيع والـ lens من الشراع على طول

④ Lens Injury: Subluxation

Dislocation

Fragmentation

اسٹریٹھ سے ال Dislocation کا یہ باطل حالت

⑧ Max. face

@ Muscle Entrapment:-

المصطلح ده معناه اسفل عضله اتزنت بين الـ 2 Fracture ends
ممكن لو # عادي وال muscle فوقه لكانه مش متزوقه جواه ← ده مش M. Entrapement
والفرق كبير بين الـ 2 حالات الـ Entrapement لازم الجراح يتدخل بسويه وخلص
الـ muscle جواه الـ # ويطلعها دعامه تحتها عشانه متقعش تاني ويحل permanent diplopia

Le fort fractures

ده من اهل معجنونه وبياني من الفراغ العاطفي وعنده مرض نفسي بلع اسمه رينيه كورت
كان سنة 1901 آجاب كذا جهة للبن آدميه طبعا وعجن منار ثقافات مختلفة وبنوه
مجاره كبيره على وشه "اهل الفراغ" ودهن مكانش عندهم ابطال اوروپا زمانه "بعد ما كس
بما هم تاسي غلابه مختير الحشف "الله يجره" الـ الكسور على امتلا فطر بتفش في خطوط
معينه في الـ Face وبناء على الخطوط دي قسم الكسور الـ Le Fort I, II, III
زمانه الجبع لي فورث ده كان معتبر الـ I ده اشد واحد كانه حاليا قبلوا التقسيمه وادده
اعلهم ضرر الـ III ده اشد ضرر

مبدأ كده عشانه تقول Le fort لا لازم تكون الـ pterygoid plate مكسوره وحسب
باقي الكسور بتقسيم الـ I, II & III ولازم تكون يمينه زي شمال Bilat. Symmetrical

@ Le fort I :-

- # of the pterygoid plate + separation of hard palate & alveolar margin from the face → floating palate
الـ palate متعلقه في العوا
يقص الوش من تحت وبالحرف الـ ا قاعه ونا لمرجه انه ده مروح عمو ما شاخه في مباحه
لأنه العظم في الملقه دي very hard bone ودهم يتكسر لو فيه كره

- Floating palate: Horizontal # affecting hard palate & maxillary sinus above the hard palate
separation of hard palate, alveolus, & dentations + Nasal pyramids + pterygoid plates

هو مش بيعدي بالازدخا لال max sinus كانه عاين عادي وهاكنا الـ pterygoid

وحتا عن الـ max sinus الـ max sinus كانه عاين عادي وهاكنا الـ pterygoid
9 Max. face

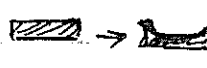
④ Le fort II "Pyramidal #":

ده خسر هرقى الشكى mo. nose الحرقى واز على الجانبين (مفك)

- Apex at root of nose → lacrimal bones → ethmoid & med. orbital walls
- med. orbital floor → walls of max. antra → pterygoid plates
- Remains inf. to the zygomatico-maxillary suture

لا تده لواقدار Zygoma هرقى Le fort III

- Intact: lateral orbital wall, zygomatic body & arch.

- Post. displacement of fragment → dish face deformity 

للشكى: اب (مفك) تنوفال pterygoid plates لولقته مرقى به ده Le fort
 ← مرقى على ethmoidal cells air لولقته مرقى به ده Le fort II لولقته مرقى به ده
 Le fort III "اللى مرقى به فى الأنف" مرقى به ده Le fort III

④ Le fort III: "Craniofacial disjunction":

Le fort II: مرقى به ده Zygomatico-maxillary complex #

- * pterygoid plates + zygomatic arches + lat. orbital wall & floor + Ant. & lat. walls of maxillary sinus are intact.

nasal # & mandibular # مرقى به ده Le fort III مرقى به ده

Le fort III: trauma association: مرقى به ده Le fort III

relatively simple trauma مرقى به ده AP مرقى به ده فى الجبهه مرقى به ده

Le fort III مرقى به ده

NB: # of both walls of frontal sinus → CSF Rhinorrhoea

post. wall مرقى به ده Sinus مرقى به ده dura مرقى به ده

of ant. ethmoids → injury of "Nasofrontal recess duct" مرقى به ده

Frontal sinus مرقى به ده drainage مرقى به ده

middle meatus مرقى به ده Frontal sinus مرقى به ده

Nasolacrimal duct مرقى به ده Le fort مرقى به ده

Naso Ethmoidal Orbital Fractures NEO

⊗ Contents:-

Nasal bones, Nasal septum, ethmoidal Complexes & nasal Conchae

*Roof: Cribiform plate of ethmoids & z orbital plate of the frontal bones

-The junction of both is z weakest point & is adherent to the dura.

هذه الأجزاء هي الأجزاء الأضعف في العظام العنبرية، وجميعها متصلة مع بعضها البعض
ال عظام العنبرية، وكل هذه الأجزاء هي الأجزاء الأضعف في العظام العنبرية

*Central Trauma → Collapse in accordion fashion → ↓ Frequency of Comminuted fragments → ↓ Orbital injury (i.e. protective mechanism)

*Extension: post. to the sphenoid sinus or optic foramen
Sup. to the cribiform plate → Rhinorrhoea
Ant. to the Nasolacrimal ducts.

العظام العنبرية sinus و Zygoma و Maxilla

التهور Intraorbital Content Rhinorrhoea و CSF و CT و MRI و True Coronal T2 و Prene Coronal

⊗ Associations & Complications:- "FESS" nose

- 94% → Orbital # "med. wall"
- 72% → with lefort II, III #
- 40% → CSF Rhinorrhoea.
- 25% → frontal sinus #
- 30% → loss of Vision. "dt Globe rupture or optic n. injury"
- 20% → Nasolacrimal duct injury.
- 60% → Nasofrontal duct injury. "dt # of ant. ethmoids"

⊕ Max face

